

DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly Press Briefing	A 1
Hong Kong Documents Submitted	A 1
SRV Charges Refuted	A 1
Sihanouk Visit Announced	A 1
Withdrawal From Chad Welcomed	A 1
Wu Xueqian Arrives in New York for UN Session	A 2
PRC Attends Closing of 38th UN General Assembly	A 2
Delegation Leaves for IAEA Conference in Vienna	A 3
Delegation Attends UNCTAD Celebration 17 Sep	A 3
XINHUA Views Relations Between East, West Europe	A 3
Beijing Seminar on Economic Contracts Opens	A 4
NPC Delegation Leaves for Lawmakers' Conference	A 5
Anhui Trade Delegation Departs for U.S., Canada	A 5

UNITED STATES

Deng Meets, Fetes Visiting U.S. Professors	B 1
U.S.-Japan Report Favors Aiding PRC Development	B 1
XINHUA Examines U.S. Central American Involvement	B 2
U.S. Balance of Payments Deficit Rises	B 3
U.S. Confirms UNESCO Withdrawal Decision	B 3
PRC, U.S. Firms Set Up Oil-Drilling Service	B 4
Oklahoma Amity Group Establishes Ties With Gansu	B 4
Meets Li Peng	B 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO Discusses Sino-Japanese Friendship	[14 Sep]	D 1
Japan To Invite USSR's Gromyko To Visit		D 2
Wang Zhen Receives Japanese Politicians		D 3
Japanese Trade Delegation Honored at Banquet		D 3
Deng Liqun Receives Japanese Publisher 18 Sep		D 3
DPRK, South Korea, Red Cross Delegates Meet		D 3
PRC-Japan TV Art Exchange Plan Signed in Tokyo		D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

XINHUA on SRV Plot To Confuse Kampuchean Issues	E 1
Yang Bo Meets Australia Prime Minister Hawke	E 1
PRC, Australia Sign Agricultural Research Plan	E 1
Fujian Radio To Broadcast to Overseas Chinese	E 2
Officials at Concert by PRC, Hong Kong Singers	E 2

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistan Army Delegation Arrives Via Karakorum	F 1
Feted in Beijing	F 1
Meets Zhang Aiping	F 1
Beijing Reception on Publication of Indian Epic	F 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Chen Muhua Arrives in Berlin for 5-Day Visit	H 1
Signs Economic Pacts	H 1
PRC, Poland Plan Cultural, Scientific Exchanges	H 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Further on Tanzanian Prime Minister's PRC Visit	I 1
Feted by Zhao Ziyang	I 1
Meets With Hu Yaobang	I 2
Attends Performance	I 3
Tanzanian Press Hails PRC	I 3
Further on Sudanese Delegation's PRC Visit	I 3
Meets Hu Lijiao	I 3
Feted in Suzhou	I 4
Meets With Li Xiannian	I 4
Meets With Zhao Ziyang	I 5

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Zhang Jingfu Meets Colombian Ex-Minister	J 1
Argentine Government Delegates Arrive in Beijing	J 1
Jia Shi Greets Group	J 1
Mixed Committees Meet	J 1
Delegation Honored at Banquet	J 1
Hu Qili Entertains Brazilian Delegation	J 2
PRC Participates in Cuba Book Exhibition	J 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Continued Coverage of NPC Standing Committee Session	K 1
Draft Laws Discussed	K 1
Trade Report Considered	K 2
Li Menghua Report	K 3
Peng Zhen Congratulates Olympic Medalists	K 4
Deng Liqun Urges Great Wall Renovation	K 4
Wan Li Speaks to Tianjin Economic Meeting	K 5
Deplores Inland Personnel Drain	K 6
Wan Li on Rewarding Scientists, Technicians	K 7
Yao Yilin on Rural Surplus Grain Problem	K 7
Gu Mu Pays Visit to Shandong Enterprises	K 8
Commentator Urges Selection of Capable Cadres	K 8
[RENMIN RIBAO 14 Sep]	
Veterans' Training New Cadres Encouraged	K 10
Intellectuals Need More Courage for Leadership	K 11
[GUANGMING RIBAO 3 Sep]	
GUANGMING RIBAO Advocates Promoting Intellectuals	[8 Sep] K 12
Organization Department Discusses Rectification	K 14

PLA Academy Negates Cultural Revolution	K 19
[JIEFANG RIBAO 10 Sep]	
PLA Air Force Cadres Overcome Bureaucratism	K 20
JIEFANGJUN BAO Reports PLA Cadre Demotion	K 21

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui's Huang Huang on Zhao Ziyang Guidelines	O 1
Anhui Military Commander on New Service Law	O 1
[ANHUI RIBAO 15 Jul]	
Anhui Party Committee Delegates More Authority	O 1

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangzhou Technical Exhibition, Talks End	P 1
Hubei Cadres Urged To Curb Entertainment Expenses	P 1
Hunan Marks Anniversary of Mao Zedong Hall	P 2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Yang Rudai at Sichuan Social Science Meeting	Q 1
Xizang's Yin Fatang Inspects Solar-Powered Stove	Q 1
Xizang Holds Rectification Mobilization Meeting	Q 1
PLA Officials Visit Laoshan, Zheyinshan Wounded	Q 1

NORTH REGION

Chen Weida Greets Tianjin Meeting Participants	R 1
Oil, Gas Found in Shallow Seas Near Tianjin	R 1

NORTHEAST REGION

PLA Units Guard, Upgrade Liaoning Islands	S 1
Northeast China Oil Field Adopts New Technology	S 1

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu People's Congress Meeting Opens 18 Sep	T 1
Gansu CPC Official Speaks on Propaganda Work	T 1

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'Overall Package' on Hong Kong in Final Stages	W 1
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 19 Sep]	
Wu, Howe To Discuss Hong Kong at UN Meeting	W 2
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 19 Sep]	
Hong Kong Paper Views Wu, Gromyko Meeting at UN	W 3
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 19 Sep]	

FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS WEEKLY PRESS BRIEFING

Hong Kong Documents Submitted

OW191214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that draft documents on the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue "have now been submitted by delegations to governments on both sides for consideration." He said this at a weekly news briefing this afternoon.

China and Britain held the 22nd round of talks on the Hong Kong issue in early September. The two sides are expected to initial an agreement before the end of this month.

SRV Charges Refuted

OW190916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0907 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry today refuted the Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent remark on Kampuchean question to the KYODO correspondent as "another propaganda ploy by the Vietnamese authorities shortly before this year's U.N. General Assembly session." At a weekly news briefing here this afternoon, the spokesman said, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and evading the substantive question of troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, Nguyen Co Thach talked profusely about "setting up an international supervisory commission of neutral nations in Kampuchea". This idea is devoid of any practical significance and presents no change in the Vietnamese authorities' position of aggression against Kampuchea, the spokesman said.

Sihanouk Visit Announced

OW190830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, will pay an official goodwill visit to China at the end of September and attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. This was announced by a Foreign Ministry spokesman at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon. The deputy leaders of the delegation are Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government; and Khieu Samphan, vice-president in charge of foreign affairs.

Withdrawal From Chad Welcomed

OW190910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today at a weekly news briefing that the Chinese Government welcomes the agreement reached recently between the French and the Libyan Governments announcing to carry out complete and simultaneous troop withdrawal from Chad as from September 25. "We have taken note of the fact that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) is satisfied with the decision made by France and Libya," he said. "The Chinese Government hopes that the implementation of the decision will contribute to an early and peaceful settlement of Chad question," the spokesman added.

He also described the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned Mediterranean countries recently held in Valletta as a success. He said: "It has made positive contribution to maintaining and strengthening peace and security in the Mediterranean region, opposing the military expansion of the two superpowers in the region, opposing the policy and acts of aggression and expansion pursued by Israel and in strengthening the unity and cooperation among non-aligned Mediterranean countries." "The Chinese Government congratulates them on the success of the conference," he added.

WU XUEQIAN ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR UN SESSION

OW190230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese foreign minister, arrived in New York this afternoon to attend the 39th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The foreign minister, who is heading the Chinese Government delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, will spell out China's position on major international issues when he addresses the assembly next week. Wu will also confer with his counterparts from many countries during his stay here, including Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Also arriving with Wu were Ma Xusheng, special advisor and director of the Department of Soviet and East European Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador Xie Qimei, China's new deputy permanent representative to the U.N. Wu was greeted at Kennedy Airport by Ambassador Ling Qing, China's permanent representative to the United Nations and deputy head of the Chinese delegation to the 39th U.N. General Assembly. Present on the occasion were also Bi Jilong, U.N. undersecretary general; Chan Youran, ambassador of the Kampuchean Coalition Government to China; and Brenda Connors, U.S. State Department protocol officer.

PRC ATTENDS CLOSING OF 38TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OW180811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, September 17 (XINHUA) -- Jorge E. Illueca, president of the U.N. General Assembly, announced this afternoon the closure of the 38th Session of the General Assembly, calling on all countries to cooperate in the common interest to create conditions to launch global negotiations in the forthcoming session.

After reviewing the economic difficulties confronting the world as a whole, and the developing countries in particular, Illueca stressed that "only global negotiations of a universal character, conducted with a clear sense of interdependence, will permit the world economy to recover from its structural crisis that had affected so many strategies and had caused the fragility of the economies of so many developing countries." The General Assembly in its 1979 session adopted two resolutions regarding the launching of global negotiations; but up to now no tangible progress has been made. The lack of enthusiasm on the part of some industrialized countries was the cause for "the repeated postponement of the item," according to Porfirio Munoz Ledo, representative of Mexico, who spoke on behalf of the "Group of 77" at the closing meeting. He thanked China and other countries for their support to the effort. Ambassador Liang Yufan, deputy representative of China, told the assembly that China would join the other countries in the effort to continue to seek the implementation of the resolution on launching global negotiations.

Among the rest of the speakers at the meeting were: Harry Ott of German Democratic Republic on behalf of the East European countries, Robert McDonagh of Ireland for the E.E.C., and Erik Tellmann of Norway for the Nordic countries.

The assembly, upon Illueca's proposition, decided to include the item on global negotiations in its provisional agenda for the 39th session, which begins tomorrow afternoon. The assembly also decided to defer until the next session the items originally included in the agenda on the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, the question of Cyprus, the implementation of United Nations resolutions, and the consequences of the prolonged armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Earlier in the meeting, the assembly observed a minute of silence in memory of Adam Malik, who was the president of the General Assembly in 1971 and was a former vice-president and foreign minister of Indonesia. Malik died on September 5.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR IAEA CONFERENCE IN VIENNA

OW190236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Jiang Xinxiong, nuclear industry minister, left here this morning for Vienna to attend the 28th general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. This will be the first time for China to attend such a conference. China is a member of the IAEA. The conference will be held from September 24 through 28.

DELEGATION ATTENDS UNCTAD CELEBRATION 17 SEP

OW181422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva, September 17 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) celebrated its 20th anniversary here today at the Palais des Nations. In his message of congratulations, U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar spoke highly of UNCTAD's contribution to international cooperation. He said that in face of the difficult world economic situation, UNCTAD "has a major role to play in assuring the restoration of an effective multilateral cooperation for development." UNCTAD General Secretary Gamani Corea said in a speech that the organization should continue to work for international economic reform and cooperation. Also, he said it should attach greater importance to the economies of the developing countries.

At the meeting marking the anniversary, Chinese delegation leader Li Zhimin said the convening of UNCTAD in 1964 was an important chapter in the annals of the United Nations. "UNCTAD forged a unity among the developing countries in the formation of the mighty Group of 77 and unfolded a new dimension in the united struggle of the Third World in the United Nations," he said. The developing countries pounded at the old international economic and trade systems and launched a challenge against them, he added. The Chinese delegation leader expressed hope that UNCTAD will make even greater strides in the future.

Messages of congratulations from the leaders of more than a dozen countries and international organizations, including one from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, were read out at the meeting. Acting representative of the Chinese permanent mission to the U.N. office at Geneva presented a tapestry to UNCTAD to mark its 20th birthday. The tapestry, three by four meters, depicts the Qiniandian (hall of prayer for good harvest) in Beijing's Temple of Heaven.

XINHUA VIEWS RELATIONS BETWEEN EAST, WEST EUROPE

OW190750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 19 Sep 84

["Round-up: Contacts Between East, West Conducive to World Peace (by Mai Zhenmin)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union may have sunk to new lows, but the countries belonging to the two military blocks have been increasing their contacts to seek shortcuts in relaxing tensions in Europe. Britain, Federal Germany and Italy did permit American missiles on their soil, but the deployments didn't stop their leaders from visiting Eastern European countries.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl both went to Hungary this year. Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, after an official visit to Hungary in April, also toured the German Democratic Republic in July.

On the other hand, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek made it to France in the spring. The Democratic Germany and the Federal Germany are active in their dialogue. Last July, Romanian 1st Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea called on Bonn, and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will visit Federal Germany in October.

Economic ties show a second facet of cooperation. Though trade between East and West Europe expanded dramatically during the detente of the 1970s', it went into decline and near stagnation toward the early 1980s. But in the first few months of 1983, the exports of Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and the Democratic Germany to the West European countries increased by 7 percent. In the second quarter of that year, West European countries' exports to them also increased. The trend started to reverse itself. This year has seen new developments in two-way economic contacts. East-West European trade is nearly balanced, with a minor surplus in the East's favor.

The reinforcement of the contact between Eastern and Western Europe has both political and economic roots. In the political field, deployment by the United States of medium-range nuclear missiles in some Western European countries and the Soviet deployment of strategic and tactical nuclear weapons in some Eastern European countries makes these nations bases from which the superpowers may attack each other. Conversely, it makes Europe a target. These countries thus feel menaced by the possibility of nuclear war. And so relaxation of East-West tension has become an urgent issue of common European concern.

In the economic field, after the serious economic crisis in the late 1970s and early 1980s, Western European countries, being slow in their present recovery, have a desperate need to seek new markets. They've looked eastward for the solution. And when the Eastern European countries, who find it impossible to meet their needs for fuel, raw materials, technology and financial assistance within their bloc, also have an urgent demand to strengthen trade ties with Western Europe.

Because the superpowers have come to loggerheads over Europe, placing the world's largest concentration of armed forces and weapons there, Europe itself has decided that better relations between the blocs will benefit the peace and stability of Europe and the world as a whole. Of course, the road to East-West detente is not clear sailing. Various obstacles lie ahead. Good relations between East and West Europe may influence U.S.-Soviet relations. But a move toward European unity also could be squelched by the superpowers. The U.S. once reproached West European countries for their East European policies and their neutral leanings. The Soviets also expressed its resentfulness and worry in different ways towards East-West contacts. The improvement of relations between East and West Europe, however, seems to be an irresistible, general trend in accordance with the will of the people.

BEIJING SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC CONTRACTS OPENS

OW171004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA) -- A special seminar on international economic contracts, first of its kind in China, opened here today.

Jointly sponsored by China's Economic Legislation Research Center of the State Council and the Carl Duisberg Association of the Federal Republic of Germany, the seminar discuss legal matters concerning nearly 30 aspects in the international economic and trade field. They include technology transfer, multinational enterprises, foreign investment, joint venture and licence contracts.

Both Gu Ming, deputy secretary general of the State Council and head of the State Council's Economic Legislation Research Center, and Erhard Lehmkuhl, director of the Management Training Division of Carl Duisberg Association, held that the seminar would help China sign various kinds of fair and reasonable economic, trade and investment contracts in its increasing international economic activities, thus promoting the development of international economic relations and trade as a whole.

Economic legal workers from the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, State Patent Office, the Bank of China, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and a score of other state institutions attended this morning's opening ceremony and subsequent lectures. The seminar is scheduled to last through September 28.

NPC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LAWMAKERS' CONFERENCE

OW190648 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress left here this morning for Switzerland to attend the 72nd Interparliamentary Conference to be held in Geneva September 24-29. The delegation is led by Zeng Tao, member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Foreign Affairs Committee.

ANHUI TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR U.S., CANADA

OW150353 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] An Anhui province economic and trade delegation led by Yuan Zhen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, left Hefei by plane on the morning of 13 September for a visit to the United States and Canada.

This is the third economic and trade delegation to go abroad from Anhui since Governor Wang Yuzhao's visit to foreign countries last month. The visits to foreign countries by the three delegations, plus the recent Anhui Province economic and trade delegation led by Vice Governor Hou Yong, will give great impetus to our province's acceleration of technology imports and use of foreign funds.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport this morning were responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and departments concerned Shi Junjie, (Hu Tan), (Zhang Binglun), and (Wang Jie).

DENG MEETS, FETES VISITING U.S. PROFESSORS

OW190802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party met here today with Professor C.S. Wu and Professor C.L. Yuan, well-known physicists from the United States. Deng thanked the two American scholars for their efforts to help China train young scientists and promote academic exchanges between China and the United States.

Professor C.S. Wu of the Department of Physics of Columbia University said that it was an honor for her to do something for China. Professor C.L. Yuan, a senior researcher at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, said that he and C.S. Wu had come to see what was going on in China because they had heard of big progress here. "What we have seen in Beijing shows that China is really making rapid progress," he added.

Deng said that the present situation in China was better than anticipated. It was quite possible that the annual gross industrial and agricultural output value would quadruple by the year 2000. "On the strength of the success in the reforms in the rural areas," Deng went on, "we have decided to carry out reforms in the urban areas. If we succeed, our country will be in a much better shape."

The two Americans briefed Deng on the progress in science and technology in other countries. Deng said that China should make greater efforts to catch up.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping hosted a luncheon for the visitors. Present were State Councillor Fang Yi and President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Lu Jiaxi. The two scholars arrived Monday on a visit and to attend China's National Day celebrations.

U.S.-JAPAN REPORT FAVORS AIDING PRC DEVELOPMENT

OW181141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 17 (XINHUA) -- The U.S.-Japan Advisory Commission concluded that the "full potential of the U.S.-Japan partnership is not being fully realized" and an "unacceptable level of friction was eroding good will and mutual trust" between the two countries. The commission was established following Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Washington in January 1983.

In a report presented to U.S. President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, the commission said today the trade imbalance was highlighted as "one of the most serious causes of friction between the United States and Japan." According to the commission, macroeconomic factors, particularly the overvalued U.S. dollar, were in large part responsible for the U.S. trade deficit. Therefore, the commission "urged rapid implementation of measures agreed upon to encourage use of the yen as an international currency and to open Japanese capital markets." Meanwhile, it called on the U.S. to reduce budget deficits so as to bring interest rates down and make U.S. goods more competitive.

The commission recommended that improved market access (for foreign goods) should be a Japanese national goal, with opportunities provided for foreign firms to present their views on impending changes affecting their interests. The report said a continuing process to liberalize Japanese markets for American agriculture "should be combined with long-term Japanese agricultural adjustments."

The commission saw opportunities in the rapidly expanding fields of services and high technology to avoid putting in place the sort of barriers that have led to trade problems in more traditional industries.

On U.S.-Japan security relations, the commission found the present division of responsibilities "appropriate," but perceived need for Japan to "make up deficiencies in its capabilities to fulfil the missions it had undertaken." At the same time, it called on the United States to continue its "force-modernization program in response to the the Soviet military build-up in East Asia." The commission said the U.S. and Japan should "collaborate in the development of new weapons systems, and that in some instances costs to both countries could be reduced if Japan purchased weapons directly from the United States instead of producing them in Japan."

The commission also recommended that the United States and Japan "should assist China's modernization efforts, while avoiding conflicting policies in regard to technology transfer and credit terms." It said both countries "should respect China's nonalignment but expand dialogue to explain our respective views and encourage a greater degree of international involvement on the part of China."

XINHUA EXAMINES U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT

OW181217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 18 Sep 84

["Round-Up: More U.S. Arms in Central America, And More Worries Too: by Bao Guangren" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, September 17 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. military aid to Central America has increased in the past decade at such a pace that it has gone far beyond that of economic aid to the region. According to statistics, U.S. military aid to the six Central American countries of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama totalled 346.6 million dollars in 1984, which means a 47 fold increase compared with 7.4 million dollars in 1974. However, U.S. economic aid to the six countries in 1984 only increased by eight times to 770.6 million dollars, as against the 95.9 million dollars aid in 1974. Statistics also show that U.S. military sales and aid to Central America allotted for the three years beginning October 1, 1982 will total 918 million dollars, compared with 245 million dollars between 1950 and 1981.

In addition, the United States has also increased its airstrips, radar sites, weapons depots, housing, and roads for military use in several Central American countries. More U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) involvement in the region has been discovered. The CIA-sponsored operations have swollen to the point that U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels now total 15,000, three times the number in early 1983. The United States has stepped up a series of military exercises in Honduras over the past two years. At the peak, those exercises mobilized 30,000 men and 350 ships and sometimes lasted six months. Currently, two U.S.-built and also U.S.-manned radar sites scan almost all Central America. U.S. military personnel in Honduras and El Salvador now number 1,000, 10 times that of early 1983.

The U.S. policy in Central America is to protect at any cost the Government of El Salvador and to strangle Nicaraguan revolution. Therefore the U.S. Administration has repeatedly asked the Congress to approve more military aid to El Salvador to fight the guerrillas and give "covert" aid to the Nicaraguan rebels in an attempt to overthrow a legitimate government.

Despite the deliberate claims by the U.S. Administration that U.S. policies "are working" in Central America, the increased U.S. military aid to the region has caused uneasiness even among its friendly countries.

According to the latest issue of the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, "A growing resentment in Central America against U.S. military involvement now is spotlighting the magnitude of Washington's role in the defense of that region." In Honduras, its Armed Forces chief seeks a reduction in U.S. military activities. There is also a demand for an end to U.S. support for Nicaraguan rebels based in Honduras and for a cut in the number of Salvadoran troops trained on Honduran soil. In El Salvador, military commanders openly voice opposition to any increase in the number of U.S. advisors assigned to their forces. They also advocate a narrower role for the 55 American advisors in the country. Recently, one U.S. military adviser chief disclosed that he had been shot at "three or four times" in a year. Even among friendly countries to the U.S., there are concerns that U.S. emphasis on military policies has become a destabilizing, rather than stabilizing, factor in the region. These countries also worried that whether the increasing U.S. military presence heightens the dangers more than it underpins their security.

U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT RISES

OW181057 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 17 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. balance of payments deficit in the second quarter this year was 24.4 billion dollars, 4.7 billion dollars more than that of the first quarter, the U.S. Commerce Department reported today. The current account deficit reached 44.07 billion dollars in the first six months, compared with the total deficit of 41.56 billion dollars in 1983, the existing annual record. The deficit covered both the balance in merchandise trade and the balance in services, which includes interest payments on investment abroad.

Merchandise trade performance showed a 25.9 billion dollars deficit in the second quarter, 200 million dollars less than in the first quarter. The merchandise trade deficit, which the United States has run every year since 1975, is usually offset by a surplus in the funds that Americans earn on their foreign investments. However, as the net income from investments and the sale of services fell sharply to a surplus of 3.4 billion dollars in the second quarter from 8.3 billion dollars in the first quarter, it did less to offset the trade deficit.

The report attributed the decline to losses related to the rise in the dollar's value and to a decline in operating earnings from foreign companies, especially in Europe.

U.S. CONFIRMS UNESCO WITHDRAWAL DECISION

OW142146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1934 GMT Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 14 (XINHUA) -- The Reagan administration upheld its decision to withdraw from UNESCO by the end of this year as was announced last December, a high-ranking U.S. official said Thursday. In his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Gregory J. Newell, assistant secretary of state for international organizational affairs, said, however, "If significant and constructive reforms are in fact undertaken, the United States would be in a position to reconsider its withdrawal decision." He noted that UNESCO's temporary committee on reform had in its recent meetings considered "important issues" and made "some appropriate recommendations." But, he said, "We are disappointed...that the recommendations often lacked specific provisions for implementation."

Republican Congressman James Leach at the committee hearing called the decision of withdrawal from UNESCO a "dangerous precedent" for American membership in other international organizations.

I. 19 Sep 84

B 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

His proposal for a delay of another year before making a final decision was rejected by Newell.

PRC, U.S. FIRMS SET UP OIL-DRILLING SERVICE

OW181435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- A mud service corporation was set up today by the Nanhai Western Petroleum Corporation of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) and Magcobar group of Dresser Industries, Incorporated of the United States. The joint venture, the China Nanhai -- Magcobar Mud Corporation, Ltd., will provide technical services for oil drilling operations both inside and outside China. A contract on establishing the joint venture was signed here this evening between the Chinese and American companies. The ten-year joint venture will be based in Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province in south China.

It submitted the winning bid on providing mud technical services and mud products for four companies now drilling in the South China Sea. It has also contracted mud services for the drilling of a deep well in the Zhongyuan oilfield in central China. In the past four years, CNOOC has established eleven joint ventures in logging, geophysical prospecting, drilling, positioning and surveying, geoservices and core laboratory studies with companies from the United States, Norway, Britain, France, Singapore and Japan.

OKLAHOMA AMITY GROUP ESTABLISHES TIES WITH GANSU

LD182205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- An international agreement on establishment of friendly relations between China's Gansu Province and the State of Oklahoma, U.S.A., was signed here today. Chen Guangyi, governor of Gansu Province, and George Nigh, governor of the Oklahoma State, put their signatures on the agreement. The intentional agreement says that the two sides are willing to expand their friendly interflows and cooperation based on the principle laid down in the joint communique for the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. It also says that Governor Nigh has expressed the wish to invite a delegation led by the governor of Gansu Province to visit Oklahoma sometime next year and to sign the agreement for the establishment of friendly relations between the state and the province.

Present at the signing ceremony were Wang Bingnan and Liu Gengyin, president and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel. In the evening, Liu Gengyin, on behalf of Wang Bingnan, hosted a banquet for Governor Nigh and his party. Governor Chen Guangyi, Vice-Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen, and U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hummel were present.

Meets Li Peng

OW190835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng met here today a delegation from the Oklahoma State, U.S.A., led by its Governor George Nigh. Li Peng extended his welcome to an intentional agreement signed here yesterday on establishment of friendly relations between China's Gansu Province and the State of Oklahoma. Chen Guangyi, governor of Gansu Province, Zhao Mingsheng, vice-minister of machine-building industry, and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel were present at the meeting. The U.S. guests arrived in Beijing September 17. During its visit in Beijing, Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry, met the delegation and discussed with Governor Nigh on economic and technological cooperation.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES SINO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP

HK180959 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 84 p 6

["Newsletter From Japan" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Sun Dongmin: "Rich Fruits, Successful Meeting"]

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Sep -- After being held for three days in Tokyo and in Hakone, Kanagawa, the first meeting of the 21st Century Committee on Sino-Japanese Friendship closed today (13 September). Focusing on the common goal of turning the 21st century into one of still greater friendship between China and Japan, the committee members of both sides held extensive, sincere, and friendly discussions. Inside and outside the meeting, people strongly feel that the meeting has been a success and one marked with fruitful results.

At today's press conference, Ishikawa Tadao, chief committee member of the Japanese side, and Wang Zhaoguo, chief committee member of the Chinese side, gave an account of the results achieved and made comments on the meeting. Ishikawa Tadao said Sino-Japanese understanding of how relations should be between Japan and China in the 21st century is "shockingly unanimous or extremely similar." In his speech, Wang Zhaoguo said the first meeting "has achieved set goals and been an unqualified success."

Though of short duration, the three-day conference has achieved obvious results. Turning the 21st century into one of still greater friendship between China and Japan has become the common objective of struggle for committee members of both sides. The four suggestions put forth by Wang Zhaoguo on behalf of the Chinese committee that the two countries "should politically become models as states with different social systems coexisting peacefully; should become partners on an equal and mutually beneficial basis, sharing common prosperity economically; should be friends learning from each other and seeking common progress in cultural and scientific exchanges; and should in international affairs become a positive force in opposing war, upholding peace and stimulating human progress" have become common Sino-Japanese understanding. Through meaningful heart-to-heart talks by both sides, the goal of establishing relations of mutual trust between the committee members of both sides, as proposed by Prime Minister Nakasone, "has been completely reached."

In addition, to ensure the development of lasting stable Sino-Japanese relations, as the concrete results of the meeting, both sides agreed to establish a "Special Committee on Forecasting Medium- and Long-Term Japanese-Chinese Relations" (tentatively named) and to set up a "Special Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Exchanges" and a "Special Committee on Cultural Exchanges Among Youths" (all tentatively named). There was also unanimous agreement on the establishment in Beijing of the "Sino-Japanese Center for Exchanges Among Youths" (tentatively named). It was decided to respectively propose that the governments of the two countries bring about the latter's realization. The committee indicated that to be worthy of the expectations of the people of the two countries, it will do all in its power to carry out activities more concrete in content in order to accomplish the task with which it is charged.

What is especially worth mentioning is the energetic support rendered by Prime Minister Nakasone and the Japanese Government to make the meeting a success. After the conclusion of the press conference, all committee members of both sides headed for the Prime Minister's official residence. On behalf of the Chinese committee members, Wang Zhaoguo expressed thanks to Prime Minister Nakasone and presented to him the picture "Second Work Dedicated to Chibi" drawn by Fan Zeng as a memento. Ishikawa Tadao, chief committee member of the Japanese side, submitted a proposal to Prime Minister Nakasone and reported on the results achieved at this meeting. Prime Minister Nakasone continued to nod his head as he listened. He happily greeted the success of the meeting.

He also asked Wang Zhaoguo to convey his thanks and greetings to Secretary General Hu and Premier Zhao, who had helped make the conference possible. At a luncheon given by Prime Minister Nakasone for the committee members, Nakasone said: The main points and proposals put forth by the two chief committee members are highly enlightening and the Japanese Government will fully study these proposals and take them as references in its future policy. He said in praise that the committee's work will leave a deep mark on the history of Japanese-Chinese relations. He also announced that after the first meeting of the 21st Century Committee on Sino-Japanese Friendship, a "sendoff meeting" will be held on 14 September for the 3,000 Japanese youths visiting China. This week is one in which "people feel strongly the atmosphere of a Sino-Japanese friendship week." The enthusiasm that Prime Minister Nakasone has dedicated to promoting Japanese-Chinese friendship has been hailed by people in general.

At a reception given by Ambassador Song Zhiguang for Wang Zhaoguo's party this evening, committee members of the Chinese and Japanese sides affirmed with satisfaction the success of this meeting and the relations of mutual trust established. Xiangshan Jianyi [7449 1472 0256 0001], a committee member of the Japanese side, said that the establishment of the 21st Century Committee on Japanese-Chinese Friendship is an indication of Japanese-Chinese relations entering a new era. Like members of one family, all committee members sat together discussing the major issues related to Japan and China. He said that in the "Confucian Analects" there is a line: "Sincerity can scarcely be found behind a deceptive exterior and sweet talk." Between China and Japan, there has been no "deceptive exterior or sweet talk." Both sides have shown mutual trust and exchanged opinions frankly. Only this can ensure the lasting stability of friendly relations between Japan and China. Zhang Xiangshan, a Chinese committee member, said that during this meeting, everyone talked freely, poured out his heart and cultivated friendship. This fully shows that both countries trust each other.

The Japanese committee gave each Chinese committee member a copy of the "21st Century Almanac" and exchanged greetings with the Chinese committee members. Economist Sun Shangqing said that after this meeting, everyone is filled with confidence in the development of Sino-Japanese relations in the days ahead. From an economic point of view, he held that the changes taking place in Japan's current economic structure and the reform of the economic system being introduced in China are conducive to economic, scientific, and technical exchanges between China and Japan. Establishment of a lasting, mutually profitable, and stable economic cooperation system between China and Japan is a problem to be penetratingly studied in the days ahead.

The first meeting of the 21st Century Committee on Sino-Japanese Friendship, a focus of both countries' attention, has ended. It has taken an important and successful step on the march ahead. The beginning of a 1,000-li trip lies with the first step. People believe that the "brain trust," a jointly operated Sino-Japanese undertaking that looks into the future, will surely not fall short of the expectations of the people of the two countries and will design a beautiful blueprint enabling the people of the two countries to walk toward the 21st century hand-in-hand.

JAPAN TO INVITE USSR'S GROMYKO TO VISIT

OW181954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe both agreed here today to invite Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to visit Japan. After a cabinet meeting, Nakasone talked with Abe, who will represent Japan at the 39th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. He asked Abe to have in-depth discussions with Gromyko to improve Japanese-Soviet ties.

I. 19 Sep 84

D 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Abe told the prime minister he would renew Japan's request for the Soviet foreign minister to visit Japan when they meet on September 27 in New York. Abe flies to New York next Monday to hold a series of meetings with foreign leaders through September 28.

Talking about Japanese-Soviet relations at a Liberal-Democratic Party meeting on September 17 in Hakone, Nakasone said Japan would revive goodwill with the Soviet Union.

WANG ZHEN RECEIVES JAPANESE POLITICIANS

LD181857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and feted here this evening a Japanese delegation led by Genyu Shimmura, member of the Japanese House of Representatives. Present were Ismail Amat, chairman of the People's Government of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and Sun Pinghua, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

The delegation arrived here today for a study tour of Xinjiang on agriculture and animal husbandry at the invitation of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Government. The delegation will leave for Xinjiang Friday.

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION HONORED AT BANQUET

LD182230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, held a banquet here this evening for a delegation from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade. The 44-member delegation was led by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations and advisor to the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

The delegation arrived here today at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

DENG LIQUN RECEIVES JAPANESE PUBLISHER 18 SEP

LD182220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and head of Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met Yasui Masayuki, manager of the East Bookstore of Japan in the Great Hall of the People here today. Deng thanked Yasui Masayuki for his efforts in distributing Chinese books in Japan in the past 30 years.

DPRK, SOUTH KOREAN RED CROSS DELEGATES MEET

OW181958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Panmunjom, September 18 (XINHUA) -- The Red Cross Societies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and South Korea met here today to discuss details of relief supplies for the people in South Korea's flood-afflicted regions, but no agreement was reached on the concrete problems of shipment.

The meeting, held at the conference room of the Neutral Nation's Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom, was the first Red Cross meeting between the two parts of Korea since 1977. The meeting was held at the proposal of the DPRK Red Cross Society and lasted five and a half hours in a calm atmosphere.

The two sides were close to agreement on shipping destinations and means of delivery, but differed on land transportation destinations. Han Ung-sik, vice-chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society, told reporters after the meeting that both Red Cross Societies had "reached an agreement in principle on relief supplies and acceptance." But "no agreement was reached" on details of shipment, he added. He said the DPRK Red Cross Society would sincerely "make every effort to have the talks succeed" in the days to come. He also said that the two sides proposed a second meeting on September 21.

Floods swept central parts of South Korea on August 31, caused over 200 deaths, and affected more than 207,000 people. The DPRK Red Cross Society decided on September 8 to offer to South Korean refugees 7,500 tons of rice, 500,000 meters of cloth, and 100,000 tons of cement and medicines. Its South Korean counterpart accepted a week later.

PRC-JAPAN TV ART EXCHANGE PLAN SIGNED IN TOKYO

OW190627 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Chinese and Japanese radio and television representatives signed a confirmation document on 17 September in Tokyo concerning the second Sino-Japanese television art exchange program. According to the document, the second exchange event will be held for 11 days in May next year in Japan, and the Chinese delegation will present 15 television dramas and documentaries for discussions with Japanese television program makers.

The document was signed by (Jin Chang), head of the Chinese television art delegation, and Zhao Xun, the delegation adviser, for the Chinese side, and by Yosoji Kobayashi and Junichi Nishiyama, board chairman and managing director respectively of the Japan Film Culture Center for the Japanese side.

The first television art exchange event was held in January this year in Beijing, Shenyang, and Shanghai.

XINHUA ON SRV PLOT TO CONFUSE KAMPUCHEAN ISSUES

LD182145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Vietnam is playing a new trick before the 39th U.N. General Assembly session to create confusion on the Kampuchea issue, said Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today. The commentary was referring to a recent statement by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during an interview with the Japanese news agency KYODO that Vietnam might allow a neutral, international committee to conduct peacekeeping activities in Kampuchea.

Describing the statement as a "swindle," it noted that Thach made no mention of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and a pullout from that country. "If Vietnam really wants to solve the Kampuchea issue, it should completely and unconditionally withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the relevant U.N. resolutions," it stated. The commentary said the world public opinion holds that a Vietnamese troop withdrawal should be the first issue to be discussed in any effort to seek peace in Kampuchea through negotiations. The international community will neither be deceived by Vietnam nor accept its plot so long as it refuses to implement the U.N. resolutions and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny. It appealed to the international community to press for a Vietnamese pullout through political, diplomatic, and economic means and to continue to support Democratic Kampuchea's membership in the United Nations.

YANG BO MEETS AUSTRALIA PRIME MINISTER HAWKE

LD172138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Canberra, September 17 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke met with visiting Chinese Light Industry Minister Yang Bo at the Parliament House here today and expressed satisfaction at the present relations between the two countries. The Chinese minister arrived in the country from New Zealand on Friday at the head of a seven-member delegation at the invitation of Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Trade Minister Lionel Bowen.

After its arrival in this capital today, the Chinese delegation was honored at a luncheon hosted by Australian Industry and Commerce Minister John Button in the name of Bowen, who is for the moment not at home. Later in the day, the delegation called on Button, and Resources and Energy Minister Peter Walsh separately. During its 10-day stay in the country, the Chinese delegation will tour some Australian states and are expected to meet Australian officials and businessmen and sign agreements with Australian companies.

PRC, AUSTRALIA SIGN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PLAN

OW141218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) -- A protocol between the Chinese and Australian Governments on a program of co-operation in agricultural research for development was signed here this afternoon. Signing the protocol on behalf of the two governments were Xiang Chongyang, Chinese vice minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, and Prof. J.R. McWilliam, director of the Australian Center for International Agricultural Research.

Since their arrival in China on September 9, McWilliam and his party discussed with Chinese departments concerned on possibilities of joint research projects, including prevention and control of plant diseases and elimination of pests, improvement of fertilizers, and breeding good varieties of rice and wheat.

Present at the signing ceremony were Vice President of the Chinese Accademy of Agricultural Sciences Ren Zhi and Australian Ambassador to China Dennis W. Argall.

FUJIAN RADIO TO BROADCAST TO OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW181730 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia and South Pacific 0900 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Starting 1 October, the Fujian People's Broadcasting Station will broadcast programs for Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia directly. The programs will lay stress on reporting construction and changes at native places of Overseas Chinese in Fujian; introduce the work, study and living conditions of returned Overseas Chinese in Fujian and other places; and describe achievements made by Overseas Chinese through their hard work and study in various countries from the past to present.

The frequencies of the station are 558, 612, 882, 2340, 4975 and 5040 kHz. The programs will be broadcast in the Mandarin and Amoy dialects. The time of the Mandarin program will be from 1315 GMT to 1330 GMT on Monday and Saturday. The Amoy dialect program will be from 1445 GMT to 1500 GMT Tuesdays and Sundays.

OFFICIALS AT CONCERT BY PRC, HONG KONG SINGERS

OW160448 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1640 GMT 13 Sep 84

[By reporter Luo Xiaolu]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA) -- Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Song Renglong, and Bo Yibo attended a concert jointly performed by singing stars from Beijing and Hong Kong at the Beijing Workers Stadium this evening.

The concert was a benefit performance given by the Hong Kong Hualin Group and the China Broadcasting Art Troupe for the Beijing Welfare Foundation. Singers in the concert included Chen Dong and Jiang Lan from Hong Kong, as well as Geng Xiumei, Liu Huiqin, and Zhang Defu from Beijing. They sang "The Chinese Nation", "The Party, A Dear Mother," and other songs, which received enthusiastic response from the audience.

Comrades Wang Ping, Liao Hansheng, Fei Xiaotong, and Jiao Ruoyu also watched the performance.

After the performance, Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Song Renqiong, and Bo Yibo met all the performers and posed with them for pictures.

PAKISTAN ARMY DELEGATION ARRIVES VIA KARAKORUM

Feted in Beijing

LD172052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA) -- He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of a Pakistani Army delegation led by Lt. Gen. Aslam Beg, chief of General Staff of Army Headquarters. Both he and Beg expressed the hope in their toasts for a constant development of the friendly contacts between the two Armies.

The delegation arrived in China on September 10 on a friendly visit to the country. Before they came to Beijing yesterday, the delegation had visited some places in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Xian City.

Meets Zhang Aiping

OW181254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Aiping, minister of defense, this afternoon met a Pakistani Army delegation led by Lt. Gen. Aslam Beg, chief of Army General Staff.

They both spoke highly of the jointly-built China-Pakistan highway, which Beg's delegation was the first to use to come to China. Beg called it a highway of friendship and brought warm greetings from the Pakistani Army and people to the Chinese People's Liberation Army and people.

Zhang Aiping said that as the highway closely linked two peoples, it would promote Sino-Pakistani friendship and economic relations. Present were He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the Chinese General Staff, and Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti, Pakistani ambassador to China.

BEIJING RECEPTION ON PUBLICATION OF INDIAN EPIC

OW152101 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- The publication of the Chinese version of the "Ramayana," an Indian epic, was marked at a reception held jointly by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Chinese People's Literary Publishing House and the Indian Literature Association here this evening. The lengthy epic, which has rich contents and a complicated plot, was completed more than 2,000 years ago. It recounts the deeds of the god, Rama, an incarnation of Vishnu, and the partings and reunions of him and his wife, Sita. The epic has had widespread influence in the Indian Subcontinent, Southeast Asia and other parts of the world, and many countries' plays, music, dance and sculpture bear its influence.

The seven-volume complete Chinese version of the epic is published by the Chinese People's Literary Publishing House. It was translated by Prof. Ji Xianlin, a Chinese expert on Sanskrit literature, after 10 years' work. Speakers at the reception included Chu Tunan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Wei Junyi, director of the publishing house; and A.P. Venkateswaran, Indian ambassador to China. They described the publication of the epic in Chinese as another achievement of the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples. They said that it would promote cultural exchanges between the two countries. Professor Ji also gave an account of his translation work. The reception was attended by public figures from the Chinese capital's cultural, translation and publishing circles.

CHEN MUHUA ARRIVES IN BERLIN FOR 5-DAY VISIT

LD161822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua arrived here today, starting her 5-day official visit to Democratic Germany.

Chen Muhua who is also minister of foreign economic relations and trade and her party were met at the airport by Horst Soelle, foreign trade minister of Democratic Germany. She paid a 5-day visit to Bulgaria before she arrived here.

Signs Economic Pacts

OW180751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, September 18 (XINHUA) -- China and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) yesterday signed an agreement on economic cooperation and protocol on cooperation in economy, trade and science.

Chen Muhua, visiting Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade of the GDR, signed them on behalf of their governments. Chen met with Soelle before the signing ceremony to discuss economic matters.

Chen elaborated on the open-door policy and other economic reforms being carried out in China. Both ministers expressed the expectation that trade and economic cooperation between their two countries would increase.

At a reception held for the Chinese delegation, Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission and Yang Chengzhu, Chinese charge d'affaires here were among those present.

PRC, POLAND PLAN CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES

OW160332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, September 15 (XINHUA) -- China and Poland today signed their 1985-1986 plan for cultural and scientific exchanges. Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian and Polish Deputy Foreign Minister J. Wiejacz signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

The plan, the first in over a decade, was regarded by both sides as an important step in the development of relations between the two countries. Under the plan the two countries will carry out a wide range of exchanges in the fields of culture, arts, science, education, health, news, sports and tourism.

Lu Zhixian who arrived here on September 10 for an official visit had held several talks with J. Wiejacz and met Polish Minister of Culture K. Zugulski. He is scheduled to leave for Czechoslovakia tomorrow.

FURTHER ON TANZANIAN PRIME MINISTER'S PRC VISIT

Feted by Zhao Ziyang

OW180621 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1758 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 17 September (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China will continue to work with the people of African and other countries in the world to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. He stressed that China wishes to continue to strengthen and expand its economic and technical cooperation with Africa and the Third World for the common economic development and prosperity of all parties concerned, in accordance with the principles of "equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form, and attainment of common progress." Zhao Ziyang made these remarks this evening at a banquet in honor of Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim A. Salim.

Zhao Ziyang said: Your Excellency Mr Salim, you are an old friend of the Chinese people. You have brought us the profound fraternal sentiments of friendship of the Tanzanian people by choosing China for your first overseas visit since taking office, and we are exceptionally touched.

Zhao pointed out that, since independence, the Tanzanian people, under the leadership of President Nyerere, have firmly defended their state sovereignty, worked hard to develop the national economy, and consolidated their political independence with an independent economy. In recent years, the Tanzanian Government has continually summed up construction experience and made sustained exploration and efforts to formulate a new development strategy in line with the country's actual conditions.

Zhao praised the Tanzanian Government's great contributions in consistently upholding nonalignment policy, opposing power politics, safeguarding the norms of international relations, supporting the liberation of southern Africa, and preserving African unity and solidarity. He said Tanzania stands for the strengthening of South-South cooperation, promotion of North-South dialogue, and the establishment of a new international economic order. In the struggle to maintain world peace and defend the rights and interests of the Third World, Tanzania is playing an increasingly important role.

Zhao Ziyang pointed out that, together with the other Third World countries, the numerous African countries are waging a resolute struggle against power politics, aggression, and superpower expansion and are making unremitting efforts to establish a fair and rational international economic order. He said that, in the 20 years and more since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Tanzania and the PRC, despite the vicissitudes of the international situation, the friendship between our two peoples has remained constant and our two countries are achieving new results in bilateral cooperation in the political, diplomatic, economic, cultural, and other fields. The Chinese Government and people highly treasure the friendly relations between our two countries and wish to make concerted efforts, with our Tanzanian brothers, to further develop the range and quality of our relations.

Salim said in his speech that he is visiting China, the first country of his overseas tour since taking office this April, with a sense of special pride. He continued: In the past 20 years, "Diplomatic and economic cooperation between our two countries has developed smoothly and continuously at all levels in spite of the numerous changes in our countries and regions. Our relations during the past 20 years can be rated as exemplary and our sentiments regarding this friendship have always been sincere."

He pointed out that today's world has disintegrated because of superpower rivalry and the greed of some industrialized nations. A strong China is a force for peace in the world.

We in the Third World are reassured by China's place in our midst and at the forefront of our common struggle against oppression and exploitation.

Salim said: "Tanzania fully understands that you highly value world as well as regional peace because, as a member of the Nonaligned Movement, our country's major goal is also to oppose competition between the superpowers for world domination."

He said: "In Tanzania and in Africa, the search for peace and stability is central to our foreign policy. We have spared no efforts, time and again, in calling upon the leaders of the world to exert concerted efforts in the search for international peace at this time of political and economic instability."

He pointed out that, unfortunately, some parts of Africa are still under colonial domination and oppression. The area in Africa which represents the greatest problem is southern Africa, where a minority white racist regime continues to deny the independence of Namibia and to oppress its own black majority on account of its color. Because the United States continues to link the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, it is possible for the racists to remain incorrigibly obstinate, which makes the independence of Namibia an elusive matter. The international community must increase its pressure to force the racists to comply with United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia.

Among those present at the banquet were Mrs Salim; Tanzanian Minister of State of the Prime Minister's Office K. Ngombale-Mwiru; Minister of Water, Construction, and Resources of Zanzibar Ali H. Pandu; and other distinguished Tanzanian guests.

Also attending the banquet were State Councillor Ji Pengfei, Minister of Justice Zou Yu, adviser to the Foreign Ministry Gong Dafei, Vice Foreign Minister Wen Yezhen, deputy head of the Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee Jiang Guanghua, and Vice Chairman of the All-China Women's Federation Huang Ganying.

Meets With Hu Yaobang

OW181118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang today told the visiting Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim A. Salim that China "will continue to strengthen its friendship and cooperation with Tanzania." The friendly contacts between China and Tanzania and the two peoples over the past two decades or so "have been marked by sincerity," he noted. The meeting took place at Zhongnanhai here this afternoon.

Salim told the Chinese Communist Party Leader that Tanzania attached great importance to its cooperation with China. He said that his talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang on bilateral relations "are extremely useful."

The two leaders also exchanged views on national construction, particularly the development of agriculture.

Prime Minister Salim conveyed to Hu Yaobang the best regards of Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere and General Secretary of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa. Hu Yaobang asked the prime minister to convey his best wishes to Nyerere and Kawawa.

Present at the meeting were Minister of State of the Prime Minister's Office K. Ngombale-Mwiru; Minister of Water, Construction and Resources of Zanzibar Ali H. Pandu; and Tanzanian Ambassador to China C. George Kahama. Also on hand were Chinese Minister of Justice Zou Yu, Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan, Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Li Ke, and Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania He Gongkai.

Attends Performance

LD182235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Tanzanian Prime Minister and Mrs. Salim attended a program of music, dances and Beijing opera here tonight. Minister of Justice Zou Yu and advisor to the Ministry of Culture Chen Xinren accompanied the visitors in watching the performance, which was sponsored by the Ministry of Culture.

Tanzanian Press Hails PRC

LD182215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam, September 18 (XINHUA) -- The Tanzanian Government newspaper DAILY NEWS in an editorial today stressed that Tanzania values her longstanding friendship with the People's Republic of China. It said, "Sino-Tanzanian relations date back to 1965 when one of China's distinguished leaders Zhou Enlai visited a number of African countries, including Tanzania."

"Tanzania has found China an invaluable partner," it said. "The two countries have continued to cooperate in furtherance of their common goals and for the sake of genuine friendship." It said that Tanzanians as well as the people of Africa are conscious of the perseverance and sacrifices the Chinese people have made and are continuing to make in support of the continent's liberation struggle.

TANZANIA NEWS AGENCY in a commentary said: "Itself a developing country, China has furthermore been selfless in providing liberal aid to its comrades in poverty." "The Tanzania Zambia Railway (Tazara) is a trade mark of sincere friendship among developing countries." It recalled that the capitalist world, including the World Bank, refused to underwrite the construction of the railway, arguing that it was not economically feasible. It said: "It was China which came to our aid and offered not only an interest-free loan, but also personnel and equipment for the construction of the railway."

FURTHER ON SUDANESE DELEGATION'S PRC VISIT

Meets Hu Lijiao

OW142213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Shanghai, September 14 (XINHUA) -- Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, met here this evening with a delegation from the Sudanese National People's Assembly led by Speaker 'Izz al-Din al-Sayyid. Hu briefed the visitors on the economic development in Shanghai which was under large-scale transformation in preparation for a tremendous growth.

Speaker al-Sayyid said he Sudan and Shanghai had good trade relations. He thanked Shanghai technicians for their contributions to the Sudan's economic construction. Later, the Shanghai CPC Standing Committee hosted a dinner for the guests, who arrived from Xian this afternoon.

Feted in Suzhou

LD161828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Suzhou, September 16 (XINHUA) -- The visiting delegation from the Sudanese National People's Assembly led by Speaker 'Izz al-Din al-Sayyid was honored at a welcoming banquet given by the Standing Committee of the Suzhou City People's Congress here this evening. The delegation arrived from Shanghai this morning.

Chairman of the city People's Congress Standing Committee Fei Mingzhao and Speaker al-Sayyid said in their toasts that the current China visit by the delegation would promote the development of cooperation and friendship between the two countries. The delegation visited the Suzhou Embroidery Institute and landscape gardens today. They also went sightseeing on the ancient canal.

Meets With Li Xiannian

OW181318 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0926 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian pointed out today: There are many issues in the world. However, contention between the two superpowers is the cause of disorder in the world. Fighting against hegemonism to safeguard world peace is the common task of the Third World countries. He said: At the same time, the Third World countries must exert efforts to develop their national economies and consolidate the political independence which they have already won. Li Xiannian made these remarks when he met with a delegation of the Sudanese National People's Assembly led by Speaker 'Izz al-Din al-Sayyid at the Great Hall of the People.

Al-Sayyid emphasized the situation in the Red Sea area. He said: The Sudan called on all the Red Sea nations to hold consultations in order to extricate the Red Sea area from international disputes and make the sea a neutral and peaceful region for vessels of all countries to pass safely.

Li Xiannian said: The Red Sea is an important area for international maritime traffic, and countries along its coast are very concerned about security in that area. We appreciate and support such a stand.

During their friendly talks, both sides expressed satisfaction over the development of friendly relations between the two countries and hoped to further develop this kind of relationship.

Li Xiannian thanked Al-Sayyid for his efforts as chairman of the Council of the League of National Assemblies of various nations to help the Chinese National People's Congress join this organization.

Al-Sayyid said: We appreciate the aid of the Chinese Government and people to the Sudan.

On his impressions of his visit to China, Al-Sayyid said: My meeting and talks with the Chinese leaders have been beneficial and fruitful. During my visit, I saw that the Chinese people are earnestly carrying out economic construction for their country's development. The Chinese people are well disciplined and organized people.

Li Xiannian asked Al-Sayyid to convey his greetings to President Numayri and to present a letter to him. In his letter, President Li formally invited President Numayri to visit China at a convenient time.

Also present at the meeting were Niu Yinguan, NPC Standing Committee member; Yan Mingfu, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee; and Matar, Sudanese ambassador to China.

The distinguished Sudanese guests arrived in Beijing from Shanghai by plane in the afternoon of 17 September. When they left Shanghai, they were seen off at the airport by Zhao Zukang, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, and others.

Meets With Zhao Ziyang

OW181340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told a delegation from the Sudanese National People's Assembly here this afternoon that China valued and wished to improve its relations with the Sudan. The delegation, led by Speaker 'Izz al-Din al-Sayyid, arrived in Beijing on September 8 for a ten-day visit at the invitation of the National People's Congress.

During a one-hour meeting at Beijing's Zhongnanhai, seat of the Chinese Government, Zhao said that as friendly countries China and The Sudan agreed on many issues. He praised Sudan's national economy, national independence, support for the Palestinian, Kampuchean and Afghan peoples and opposition to hegemonism. He thanked President Numayri for his contribution to Sino-Sudanese friendship and cooperation. Zhao asked Al-Sayyid to convey his best regards to the president.

Al-Sayyid extended the congratulations of the Sudanese Government, people and parliament to China on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. Al-Sayyid said that his country hoped for greater cooperation with China, especially on South-South relations and world peace. The delegation has left Beijing for home this evening.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS COLOMBIAN EX-MINISTER

OW141020 Beijing XINHUA in English 0945 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met here this afternoon Virgilio Barco, former Colombian minister of agriculture. Barco arrived in China on August 27 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Also present at the meeting were Xu Hanbing, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Luis Villar Borda, Colombian ambassador to China.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT DELEGATES ARRIVE IN BEIJING

Jia Shi Greets Group

LD172128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA) -- An Argentine Government delegation led by Dr Raul Prebisch, adviser to the Argentine president for economic affairs, arrived in Beijing today for the fourth session of the Sino-Argentine Mixed Committee of Trade, the third session of the Mixed Committee of Economic Cooperation, and the second session of the Mixed Committee of Science and Technology Cooperation, and for a friendly visit to China. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Hector A. Subiza, Argentine ambassador to China.

Mixed Committees Meets

OW181232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Sino-Argentine Mixed Committees on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation met here this morning. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi and Argentine presidential economic advisor Dr Raul Prebisch presided over the opening session.

Attending the session were leaders from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Science and Technology Commission, and representatives of China's import and export corporations. Members of the Argentine Government delegation led by Dr Raul Prebisch, and Argentine Ambassador to China Hector A. Subiza were also present. The session of the mixed committees, which is scheduled to continue through September 21, will review the execution of the Sino-Argentine agreements on trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation, and discuss possibilities of furthering bilateral cooperation.

Delegation Honored at Banquet

OW181916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin gave a banquet here this evening in honor of an Argentine Government delegation led by Dr Raul Prebisch, adviser to the Argentine president for economic affairs.

In his toast, Zheng predicted great potential for Sino-Argentine cooperation. He said economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries had improved constantly and friendly relations had developed in an all-round way.

Prebisch replied that China was dynamic and its people determined to push the national economy up. Despite distance and different experience, he said, Argentina and China shared common points which would guarantee successful cooperation in economy, trade, science, technology, culture and international affairs.

Present at the banquet were Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi and Argentine Ambassador to China Hector A. Subiza.

HU QILI ENTERTAINS BRAZILIAN DELEGATION

LD182240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Party wants contacts with friendly Third World parties on the basis of independence, equality, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs. This was stated by Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, here this evening at a banquet he hosted in honor of a delegation of the Brazilian Democratic Social Party led by its General Secretary Homero Santos, which arrived in Beijing today.

Hu said that in the ten years since Brazil and China established diplomatic relations, cooperation had been satisfactory. He expressed conviction that the delegation's visit would further their relations and friendship.

Octavio Cardoso, Senate deputy party leader, said that not long ago the visit by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo to China and that of a Chinese Communist Party delegation to Brazil had promoted mutual understanding. He hoped for frequent exchanges. Brazil, he said, closely followed Chinese efforts in economic development, national unity and population control and wanted to cooperate with China in overcoming backwardness. Present at the banquet were head of the CPC Central Committee Liaison Department Qian Liren and Brazilian Ambassador to China Italo Zappa.

PRC PARTICIPATES IN CUBA BOOK EXHIBITION

OW151244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Havana, September 14 (XINHUA) -- The second Cuban international book exhibition opened here this evening.

More than 600 publishing houses from over 30 countries in Latin America, Europe and Asia are taking part in the exhibition, at which about 20,000 kinds of books are on show. The exhibition, sponsored by the Cuban Cultural Ministry, is held to present a general picture of the publications of science and technology, arts and social politics and books for children and young people in the participating countries.

Taking part in the exhibition are the United Nations, the UNESCO and the regional Commission for the Development of Publications in Latin America as well as more than 400 publishers, writers and translators. The book exhibition is the largest and most important ever held in Cuba. China is also participating in the exhibition, which will end on September 21.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

Draft Laws Discussed

OW181627 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 17 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Seventh Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee held a joint group session [lian zu hui yi 5114 4809 2585 6231] at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to further discuss the revised draft forest law, the revised draft law on pharmaceutical administration, and reform of the taxation system.

Chairman Peng Zhen of the NPC Standing Committee attended and addressed the session. Vice Chairman Peng Chong of the NPC Standing Committee presided over the session.

At the session, Vice Chairman Zhang Youyu of the NPC Law Committee explained the amendments to the revised draft forest law. He said: This meeting of the NPC Standing Committee discussed in groups the draft amendment to the revised draft forest law. Standing Committee members hold the guidelines for revising the draft law are definite, concise, and realistic. At the same time, they have submitted many very good amendments to the revised draft. After studying each amendment submitted by Standing Committee members, we now recommend some changes be made to the revised draft.

Vice Chairman Shen Hong of the NPC Law Committee explained the draft amendments to the draft law on pharmaceutical administration. He said: In discussing the draft law on pharmaceutical administration, Standing Committee members held the amendments submitted this time are better considered. At the same time, they submitted many good opinions on the revision of the draft law. After studying their opinions individually, we now recommend that some more amendments be made to the revised draft.

Wu Bo, vice chairman of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee, spoke about the reform of the industrial and commercial tax system. Referring to the importance and urgency of the second stage of substituting tax payments for profit delivery, he said: Only when the substitution of tax payments for profit delivery is viewed from the reform of the economic system as a whole can we see its great significance fully. 1) The problems of enterprises "sharing food from the public pot" can be solved by substituting tax payments for profit delivery, which constitutes a breakthrough in the reform of the urban economic system. 2) Taxes can play a role as a lever better when tax payments are substituted for profit delivery, some new taxes instituted, and tax rates adjusted for some products. This can ease up to a certain degree contradictions arising from unreasonable prices and different conditions in natural resources, and it will make enterprises compete with one another from an approximately similar starting line, encourage the advanced, and urge the less advanced on. 3) After substituting tax payments for profit delivery, enterprises will no longer deliver profits to higher levels according to administrative channels. This will be conducive to further removing the barriers between departments and regions, improving the relations of economic interests between the central and local authorities, separating the government from the enterprise, streamlining the administrative structure, and delegating authority to lower levels. 4) The blind production of high-priced products with high profit can be prevented by substituting tax payments for profit delivery.

Wu Bo said: In reforming the industrial and commercial tax system, we have followed a correct orientation and have adopted a correct policy. Specific plans are regarded as feasible after repeated investigations and surveys. Naturally, there are always some places that are imperfect as the reform is carried out on an experimental basis. He called for efforts to assimilate the good proposals in the course of carrying out reform on an experimental basis and incessantly revise, supplement and improve the various tax laws that are being implemented on an experimental basis.

Delivering speeches at the meeting were NPC Standing Committee members Hou Xueyu, Hu Jiwei, Qiu Weifan, Hu Keshi, Deng Jiatai, Chen Huibo, Duan Suquan, Dong Jianhua, Luo Shuzhang and Wu Shichang; and Chen Lei, vice chairman of the Standing Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Fan Xixian, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, who attended the meeting as observers. They agreed with the amendments to the revised draft forest law and the views on further revising the draft law on pharmaceutical administration as reported by the NPC Law Committee. They also agreed to authorize the State Council to carry out reform in the industrial and commercial tax system. They also proposed to make supplementary revisions on individual provisions in the revised draft forest law and the draft law on pharmaceutical administration. Some of them proposed to add, in the revised draft forest law, a provision on developing scientific research work in growing grass and bush and on encouraging afforestation. Some of them proposed to change the name of the law on pharmaceutical administration to pharmaceutical control law, while others believed that those who manufacture and sell bogus pharmaceutical products and harm the people should be handled seriously, their criminal liability pursued.

In his speech, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Peng Zhen said: All the deputies here have offered some good ideas for revising the several draft laws. It is believed that after further revisions, the several draft laws will become even more mature and improved.

Chairman Peng Zhen said: Economic system reform covers a wide range of subjects and involves many issues, one of which is tax reform. In our opinions, we should authorize the State Council to promulgate draft tax regulations and carry out experiments in reforming the tax system, because only by conducting the necessary experiments and summarizing our experience will it be possible to make laws close to reality.

Peng Zhen said: To maintain the dignity of the law, we must, first of all, ensure that it is correct. To ensure this, we must accumulate experience and conduct investigations and study in the course of practice. After verification by practice, we then incorporate what is correct and successful into law. Therefore, we must not only actively but also prudently carry out legislative work. Law can only solve those problems that have cropped up. Law must be feasible and conducive to the cause of socialism. Peng Zhen also said: Law must be simple and clear. It must not be complicated, so that the cadres and masses can easily understand and enforce it.

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in its Chinese transmission at 1222 GMT on 18 September on the NPC's adoption of the decision to empower the State Council to work out relevant tax regulators, adds: "The meeting decided: These draft tax regulations the State Council will issue and experiment with implementing do not apply to joint venture enterprises of Chinese and foreign investment or to solely foreign capital enterprises."]

Attending today's joint group session were vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Geng Biao, Wang Renzhong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aizezi, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Liao Hansheng, and Huang Hua.

Trade Report Considered

OW180432 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1459 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Beijing 17 Sep (XINHUA) -- While discussing the report on foreign trade at their group meeting this morning, members of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee attending the committee's seventh session maintained China's foreign trade situation is gratifying, but reform of the foreign trade system is inevitable.

NPC Standing Committee member Gu Gengyu said: I want to comment on the system of foreign economic relations and trade. First, the current system is not very effective. The administrative personnel's proficiency must be improved immediately. This problem must be resolved within 3 years. Second, reform of the system of promoting foreign economic relations and trade is absolutely essential. If we are firm in carrying out reform, the nation's exports certainly will increase sharply. The most important issue now is to give exporters incentive to export.

NPC Standing Committee member Zhou Zhanao urged the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade to strengthen its management, combat bureaucratic attitudes, improve its operation, and reform its foreign trade operation in accordance with the NPC Standing Committee members' opinions so as to cut further losses and make greater profits.

NPC Standing Committee member Cao Longhai said: The foreign trade departments will effectively combat egalitarian practices by separating enterprises from government control and by exercising control according to the nature of different operations. Comrades of the local authorities often feel that under foreign trade departments' rigid control, the export of everything -- goods produced under the state plan and goods produced above the quotas set by the state -- has been monopolized by the foreign trade departments. This is unfavorable to enlivening the economy and developing production.

NPC Standing Committee member Liu Da said the people's interests must also be considered in promoting foreign trade. He said: We should also consider the masses' needs while promoting foreign trade. For example, we should not export great quantities of those drugs already in short supply at home which make very little profit on the world market. We must consider the interests of both the state and the masses.

NPC Standing Committee member Wu Heng said while the country is opening its door to the outside world, economic and trade departments should exercise more effective leadership over other departments concerned by providing the necessary policies -- such as commodity and price policies. He said: This is now an information society, in which information is essential for promoting foreign economic relations and trade. Information not only is essential for economic work, but also for the country's political work. He urged the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade to set up a powerful information center to guide the foreign trade activities of all localities, departments, and units.

During this morning's group discussion, the NPC Standing Committee members also discussed the report about the visit to Korea by the NPC delegation headed by Chen Pixian, NPC Standing Committee vice chairman, as well as the State Council's two motions on the China-Poland consular treaty, and China's participation in the convention prohibiting biological weapons.

Li Menghua Report

OW190024 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Seventh Meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee held a plenary session in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The session listened to a report by Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, on the Chinese sports delegation's participation in the 23d Olympic Games. It also adopted a resolution on authorizing the State Council to reform the industrial and commercial tax system, formulate relevant taxation regulations and implement the drafts of the regulations on a trial basis.

Chairman Peng Zhen attended the meeting. Vice Chairman Zhou Gucheng presided. Other vice chairmen also attended today's meeting. They were Geng Biao, Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aizezi, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, and Huang Hua. Present at the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Zhang Jingfu, a state councillor; Zhen Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Yang Yichen, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

PENG ZHEN CONGRATULATES OLYMPIC MEDALISTS

LD181847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met today 20 Chinese Los Angeles Olympic medalists at the Great Hall of the People here.

Shaking hands with them, the leader of the Chinese parliament congratulated them and praised their services to the country, nation and people.

Peng said that their triumph reflected the level of Chinese sport, the health of the Chinese people and the prosperity of socialist China and were an important contribution to Chinese reunification. Peng said that the Communist Party and government had a high regard for sport. He said the sportsmen had given an impetus to sport throughout the nation, including Taiwan. They had, Peng pointed out, the support of one billion people "but you are the vanguard of Chinese sport," he said.

Li Menghua, head of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission said at the meeting that sport had always been supported by the National People's Congress Standing Committee and Peng Zhen himself.

Peng joked: "I am an old member of your cheering squad."

National women's volleyball team coach Yuan Weiming attended the meeting. Also present were Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Geng Biao, Hu Yuewen, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aze, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng and Huang Hua. Li Menghua presented Peng Zhen and the N.P.C. vice-chairmen with national-flag-shaped Olympic souvenir badges.

The medalists also attended this afternoon's meeting of the seventh session of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

DENG LIQUN URGES GREAT WALL RENOVATION

OW181224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Restoration work on the Great Wall, one of the wonders of the world, is expected to be conducted in all the 14 provinces and autonomous regions and two municipalities it passes through.

This call was made by Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, yesterday at a ceremony opening a new section of the Great Wall to tourists. He called on the local administrations to devote their efforts to repairing their sections of the Great Wall, a symbol and pride of the Chinese nation.

Organizer of the "Love the Motherland and Repair the Great Wall" campaign Gu Xing solicited support from all people of the country for this campaign. He said that those who contribute 200,000 yuan, the sum required to repair one watchtower, can have a tablet bearing the donor's name mounted on that tower. Small sums are also welcomed, he said. Individual donations can be as small as 10 yuan, he added.

WAN LI SPEAKS TO TIANJIN ECONOMIC MEETING

OW181455 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 17 Sep 84

[By reporters Xu Yaozhong and [name indistinct]]

[Text] Tianjin, 17 Sep (XINHUA) — Speaking today at a national meeting in Tianjin on economic and technical cooperation and mutual support between counterpart organizations, leading central comrades pointed out that economic and technical cooperation is a major part of the current program for reforming the economic management system, and that it is conducive to the liberation of productive forces and the acceleration of progress in achieving the four modernizations. All localities and departments, they said, should actively support this reform effort and give it a "green light."

Approved by the State Council, this meeting was convened primarily for promoting the work of economic and technical cooperation and mutual support between counterpart organizations on a wider scale in our country to strengthening the ties among provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities to invigorate the economy and increase economic results according to the principles of consultations on an equal basis, mutual benefits and support, and joint development.

Wan Li, Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun, Yang Jingren, and other leading comrades attended the meeting.

In a speech delivered there Wan Li said: In recent years our country has made very great headway in economic and technical cooperation. We should make a serious effort to sum up the good ideas, methods, and experiences in this regard; understand that economic and technical cooperation is a must in developing China's economy; and raise our awareness and take the initiative to promote such cooperation. It is imperative a free hand be given to the units concerned in enlivening the work of economic and technical cooperation and that they not be interfered with by administrative measures.

Wan Li expressed the hope that coastal areas and central cities would take the lead to promote economic and technical cooperation and would, first of all, assist suburban area, village and town enterprises, and specialized household in raising their economic standards and technical proficiency. He stressed that advanced areas have the responsibility to help remote border regions and minority-inhabited areas to develop their economies. He said: Promoting mutual support between counterpart organizations and assisting minority-inhabited areas in developing the economies to make them better off as early as possible is not only economic importance but also of vital political significance. This is one of our country's major policies. Support means aid. Recipients of support should gain more benefits, while those who render it may not receive so much advantage, or may even suffer some losses. With the betterment of the backward areas, however, our country as a whole will develop and benefit.

Wan Li asked the State Economic Commission to strengthen its leadership over economic and technical cooperation.

In this regard, Wan Li said: To strengthen leadership, it is necessary, first of all, to do well in collecting and exchanging information and to help establish cooperative links between units in various localities, but in no way should any attempt be made to arrange everything for such cooperation and take on what ought to be done by the cooperative units themselves. In addition, efforts should be made to do necessary legislative work and to do a good job of coordination should contradictions appear in the course of cooperation.

Speeches were also made by Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun at the meeting. After affirming the great achievements made in economic and technical cooperation, they pointed out that promoting economic and technical cooperation is a good way to make the best use of favorable conditions, avoid drawbacks, bring into full play each other's strong points, and receive mutual benefits in the development of the economy. Such cooperation, they said, conforms to the law of economic development and has great vitality. They urged leadership at all levels to make positive efforts to support this work.

The meeting was sponsored jointly by the State Economic Commission, the State Planning Commission, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and the State Bureau of Materials and Equipment, and was presided over by Lu Dong, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission. Zhao Weichen, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, delivered a report entitled "Further Develop Economic and Technical Cooperation and Mutual Support Between Counterpart Organizations in the Spirit of Reform."

Present at today's meeting were leading comrades from 29 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities; responsible persons from the relevant ministries and commissions of the State Council; as well as experts and scholars, numbering more than 400.

Deplores Inland Personnel Drain

OW182346 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1330 GMT 18 Sep 84

[By reporters of the Central People's Broadcasting Station and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY]

[Text] Tianjin, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- Comrade Wan Li pointed out: It is impermissible for the coastal areas to "lure away" technical personnel from the interior, the border, and outlying regions. We should actively support the border and outlying regions obtaining technical personnel from the coastal areas.

Wan Li said this at the national economic and technical cooperation and mutual-support meeting in Tianjin today. At the meeting, he listened to reports by Jiangsu Governor Gu Xiulian, Gangsu Governor Chen Guangyi, and Tianjin Mayor Li Ruihuan.

Wan Li said: With their poor economic foundation and low cultural level, the border and outlying regions, have few technical personnel. The coastal areas should support them with technology and qualified personnel. The coastal areas may hire persons with special skills from the border and outlying regions only for a short time, and then send them back. It is not permitted for the coastal areas to employ them permanently.

When the border and outlying regions want to hire some necessary personnel from such places as Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, and Jiangsu, the present employing units of those personnel should encourage them to go and should not block their departure as long as they are willing to go, and their departure will not affect the units' work. If a person cannot play a useful role in his present unit, but the unit still does not let him leave, the higher authorities should administratively intervene to help him solve the problem. We should particularly encourage scientists and technicians to go to work in the minority nationality regions.

Wan Li pointed out: The biggest personnel problem is the irrational use of personnel. Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangsu, and other localities should solve this problem as soon as possible. They should make full use of local favorable personnel conditions to help suburban, township, and town enterprises raise their technical level.

WAN LI ON REWARDING SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS

OW190519 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] At a recent State Council meeting to discuss and adopt the "People's Republic of China Regulations on Rewarding Scientific and Technological Advances," Vice Premier Wan Li said: I fully agree with Comrade Fang Yi who said at the (?Jinshan) scientific and technological conference on the multipurpose use of resources that scientists and technicians who have made significant contributions should be generously rewarded. On the question of rewarding scientists and technicians, the influence of leftist ideology should be eradicated, the egalitarian practice of eating from the same big pot should be thoroughly done away with, and the principle of distribution -- that those who work more should get more -- should be upheld.

Wan Li said: Members of the Chinese Women's volleyball team, who won a gold medal in the recent Olympic Games, fully deserve the higher bonuses because they have won great honor for the motherland with their hard efforts. Scientists and technicians, who are the developers of productivity and the mainstay of our four modernizations drive, should particularly be rewarded according to their contributions.

Comrade Wan Li said: We must make sure that bonuses reach those who deserve them. I do not agree with those people who claim bonuses should be shared by all quarters concerned because certain projects are products of collective efforts, or because the contributions made by scientists and technicians are related to the efforts of the administrative and logistics personnel. The rewards for scientific and technological development, and those who have made significant contributions must be generously rewarded. Only by doing this can our scientific work be promoted, our economic development be invigorated, and our country become prosperous.

YAO YILIN ON RURAL SURPLUS GRAIN PROBLEM

HK150215 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] According to HENAN RIBAO, when recently inspecting work in Xinxiang Prefecture, Vice Premier Yao Yilin aid to comrades of the prefecture and city: The most fundamental way to solve the problem of surplus grain in the rural area is to convert it into proteins such as meat, milk, and egg products and gradually change the people's diet.

Vice Premier Yao Yilin arrived in Xinxiang on 11 September, bringing with him responsible persons of State Council departments concerned. On 12 September he listened to reports on the situation given by comrades of the prefecture and city and of provincial departments concerned.

When the comrades of Xinxiang said that the situation in the rural areas had developed rapidly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, but the work of grain conversion could not keep abreast of the growth in grain production, Yao Yilin said: There is indeed much more grain in the rural areas now compared with the past. However, in the long term, there is not enough grain, rather than too much. In 1983 there was an average of 800 jin of grain available per person in the whole country. The figure in Xinxiang Prefecture was a bit higher, but no more than slightly over 1,000 jin. In addition, as the people's living standards gradually improve, there will be a continual growth in demand for nutritious foods such as meat, milk, and egg products.

All these foods depend on grain conversion. The present situation of difficulty in selling grain is a temporary phenomenon at a time when grain conversion has not yet reached a certain level.

Yao Yilin said: The conversion I am speaking of has two meanings. Apart from converting grain into meat, milk, and egg products, we should also enable the people to convert from simply relying on grain to fill their stomachs to eating more nutritious foods such as meat, milk, and eggs. The second conversion cannot take place without the first. And the first conversion cannot be consolidated and sustained without the second. It is our responsibility to create conditions in all aspects to stimulate and lead these two conversions.

When comrades of Xinxiang Prefecture and city reported on the current shortages of meat, milk, and eggs in the markets, Yao Yilin said: The key to increasing the commodity supply of meat, milk, and eggs lies in vigorously supporting and developing livestock-breeding specialized households; moreover, such households should be a bit larger.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Jie and Vice Governor Ji Hanxing listened to the reports together with Vice Premier Yao Yilin. On 13 and 14 September they visited and inspected some stock-breeding specialized households in Yuanyang, Wenxian, Wuzhi, and Xinxiang Counties and the outskirts of Xinxiang City. They also visited Liuzhuang Village at Qiliying.

GU MU PAYS VISITS TO SHANDONG ENTERPRISES

LD161808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Qingdao, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Coastal cities designated to open wider to the outside world should put their emphasis on technical transformation of existing enterprises and reform of the economic system, State Councillor Gu Mu pointed out during his recent inspection tour of Yantai and Qingdao in Shandong Province.

Gu Mu inspected the sites of the economic and technical development districts to be established, factories and rural areas, and visited peasant and fisherman families in the two coastal cities between September 3 and 15.

He appreciated Qingdao's idea of utilizing foreign investment and importing advanced technology to revamp existing enterprises as a major step of opening wider to the outside world. He said all the factories he visited there had made progress in using foreign funds and importing modern techniques and achieved good economic results. He said, to reform the managerial system and improve the management is an important guarantee for the implementation of the open policy, while development of foreign economic activities will also help improve the reform of the economy.

While in Yantai, Gu Mu urged the local government to establish an economic system embracing well developed industry, agriculture, commerce, fisheries and tourism to help promote the economic development of the Shandong peninsula where Yantai is located.

COMMENTATOR URGES SELECTION OF CAPABLE CADRES

HK180641 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Boldly Select and Use Capable People Who Dare To Carry Out Reforms and Make Innovations"]

[Text] China's reforms on various fronts are now on the rise. This great historical trend has provided abundant vitality for building socialist modernizations. Moreover, it has produced thousands upon thousands of outstanding cadres determined to carry out reforms, and bold in making innovations. Faced with this new situation, the party should adopt a relaxed attitude in cadre work toward the promotion to leading posts at various levels of young people who are bold in carrying out reforms and making innovations.

The party should do this in accordance with the requirements of the "four transformations" of cadres. It should resolutely support them in creating a new situation in their work, so as to ensure that the reforms and the policy of opening to the outside world will be carried out smoothly.

It is noteworthy that at present some comrades in some localities and units who actively advocate and promote reforms are criticized and prevented from entering the leading groups. Hence, the leading comrades at various levels, as well as comrades of the organization departments at various levels, must guard against and rectify this bad practice. They must unswervingly promote to the leading posts at various levels those young comrades who are politically reliable, educated, have pioneering spirit, are bold in carrying out reforms, and dare to innovate.

Under the new historical conditions, various fronts and departments of the party, including the Organization Department, must be subordinated to and serve the general task, as well as the general goal, of the new period. They must arrange their work closely around the focus of the state's four modernizations. At present, it seems that nobody disagrees with this point. In practice, however, some comrades, including those working in the personnel departments of some organizations, often lag behind the changed objective situation. When promoting and utilizing people, they still adhere to some obsolete concepts and favor those cadres who are overcautious, and who actually have limited ability. On the other hand, they treat cadres who have strong party spirit, are really competent, and are bold in making innovations as people who are "not cautious enough," and are "unreliable." We should confirm that at present there is no trend of opposing the reforms inside the party. Since some concepts and practices of knowing one's subordinates and utilizing them were formed over a long period of time in the past, they have become part of the people's usual practice. Therefore, it is understandable that some comrades fall behind in grasping new things. These comrades should, through practice, constantly heighten their understanding and stand in the forefront of reforms and innovations.

Over the past 2 years and more, we have successfully carried out structural reforms from the CPC Central Committee to localities. If we say that there is a deficiency, it is mainly in some localities and units which have made little progress in readjusting the leading groups in accordance with the requirements of the "four transformations," and which are not daring enough in promoting people who are bold in carrying out reforms and making innovations. From now on, in the work of continuing to readjust the leading groups and build the third echelon, we must resolutely prevent the "people of three categories" from entering into the leading groups, exclude those people who oppose and resist the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and prevent those people who are of limited ability from being promoted into the leading groups. Instead, we must concentrate our attention on promoting young cadres who are bold in carrying out reforms and making innovations. This is the key to creating a new situation at present.

Cadres who are bold in carrying out reforms and making innovations should reflect in an all-round way the following basic qualities:

1. They should be able to use basic Marxist theories to guide their actions, adhere to the practice of seeking truth from facts, resolutely find roads for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and be able to withstand tests.
2. They should be in the prime of their lives, highly educated, professionally skilled and willing to absorb and apply new knowledge, technology, ideas and experience.
3. They should be ambitious and responsible, far-sighted and keen-thinking, and be able to carry out in a down-to-earth manner, as well as with a pioneering spirit and unswervingly, the structural reform and the policy of opening to the outside world.

4) They should be subordinate to truth and willing to readily accept good advice. They must also be democratic in their working methods, willing to criticize themselves, and able to work in unity with their colleagues. All of these are the kind of valuable qualities that the outstanding comrades presently on various fronts who are bold in carrying out reforms have reflected.

In order to develop and promote the people who are bold in carrying out reforms and making innovations, we must have boldness, a rather high level of policy and thinking, which is more important, and also the ability to distinguish those who are qualified, which itself derives from the previous point. A person who is bold in carrying out reforms is not perfect. He has certain deficiencies and weak points. At the same time, he is also liable to make some mistakes. This is because he is inexperienced, and he makes progress by exploring. But this can easily become a reason for refusing to promote him into the leading group for some comrades who have such and such worries. Hence, one who is responsible for selecting people should be good at correctly judging cadres' merits and mistakes, as well as able to distinguish nature from phenomenon, and the principal aspect from the secondary ones, under complicated circumstances. Our leading comrades, as well as workers responsible for the cadre work, must uphold the use of dialectical materialism and historical materialism for guiding their actions. In addition, they must constantly heighten their level of thinking, and understanding, so as to guard against stifling the really qualified people because of one-sidedness, superficiality, and the absolute nature of ideological methods.

VETERANS' TRAINING NEW CADRES ENCOURAGED

OW151035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 13 Sep 84

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Correctly Pass on Experience, Give Help, and Set an Example in Training New Cadres"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA) -- China's ranks of cadres are now in a new period, in which new cadres replace old, and new cadres cooperate with old. Many veteran cadres are enthusiastically passing on their experience, helping, and setting an example for new cadres assigned to leading posts. Their spirit is commendable, and their results remarkable. What needs further study is: How do we correctly pass on experience, help, and set an example to enable new cadres to grow to maturity better and faster?

To raise the question is necessary and timely, because some of the experience which our veteran cadres were familiar with and grasped in the past is correct, while some is incorrect and erroneous, such as "take class struggle as the key link," "blaze a trail with mass criticism," giving arbitrary and impractical directions in work, and egalitarianism in distribution, all of which are erroneous. We certainly can use only the correct, not the wrong, things to pass on our experience, help, and set an example in training new cadres.

We are now in the 1980's. To reach the objective of our struggle affirmed by the 12th National CPC Congress, and carry out the great cause of the four modernizations, we need a fresh point of view and a method to create a new situation. It is far from adequate to simply borrow past experience. Some of the experience, though correct in the past, has become out-of-date and inapplicable, because times have now changed. Come to think of it, such outdated things include numerous cliches, such as centralized receipts and expenditures in financial affairs, state monopoly for purchase and marketing in commerce, and various fallacies, which set a limit on consumption in the people's everyday life. Obviously, it is impracticable to use things inapplicable to the new situation to train new cadres.

What experience should our veteran cadres pass on to new cadres? There are three major aspects: The principle of integrating Marxism-Leninism with China's practice; the party's fine traditions, particularly the three major work styles of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses, and criticism and self-criticism; and positive and negative experiences acquired in past decades. Probably, nothing else merits new cadres' attention more than these.

It should also be noted that many new cadres have emancipated their minds better, made better reforms, received better education, and can accept new things faster. More and more veteran cadres have become conscious of this. They warmly support new cadres, who dare to explore and take the initiative. They welcome latecomers surpassing old-timers and outstripping them. They do not use habitual old rules and regulations to bind new cadres hand and foot.

Now that our veteran cadres have clearly understood in which aspects they should pass on experience, help, and set an example in training new cadres, they should play their role still better, put their finger on the right spot, and help new cadres work in a bold way, shoulder important duties bravely, go all out to discover new approaches, and create a new situation.

INTELLECTUALS NEED MORE COURAGE FOR LEADERSHIP

HK180325 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Cultivate Revolutionary Guts, Temper the Ability To Make Decisions -- To Intellectuals Newly Elected to Leading Posts"]

[Text] A number of outstanding intellectuals (including those who have trained themselves through self-study) have not been promoted to the leading posts in various localities. In some grassroots units (such as factories, mines, and enterprises) especially, quite a few scientific and technical workers in the prime of life have become chief leaders. It is expected more and more intellectuals will be promoted to leading posts at various levels in the process of making the cadre contingent younger, more revolutionary, better educated, and more professionally competent.

Many of the intellectuals newly promoted to leading posts are resourceful and resolute and have created a new situation in their work; but some are irresolute and indecisive and have not made satisfactory achievements in their work. There are many objective reasons for the latter case, such as lacking sufficient support from higher authorities and veteran comrades. However, there are also some subjective reasons, such as that some of them are not courageous enough to shoulder the heavy load of leadership.

In ancient China, intellectuals, then called counselors or advisers, had only the duty of giving counsel or making suggestions. They had no right to make the final decision. After liberation, like the workers and peasants, the intellectuals also became masters of our country. However, due to differences in the division of labor, most intellectuals in specific working departments were still in a position of giving counsel and being under the leadership of others. It is man's social being that determines his thinking. The social position of the intellectuals determined their ways of thinking and working. This is why they were more accustomed to making suggestions and carrying out decisions than making final decisions themselves independently. This was necessary and normal in the past. However, things are different now. The powerful historical current of the four modernizations drive has pushed into the leading posts intellectuals who are well-educated, professionally competent, and capable of management but have long been in a position of being led or assisting their leader. Some have even become chief leaders of their units.

Under such circumstances, they must not only make suggestions and carry out decisions, but also have to make policy decisions and supervise and examine implementation. If they fail to do this, there will be no policy decisions, or even if there are, no implementation. Thus, the tasks will not be completed. All intellectuals newly elected to leading posts should clearly realize their positions have now changed and must try to adapt their ways of thinking and working to new conditions. They should work hard to cultivate revolutionary guts of the proletariat and temper their ability to make decisions so they can become more capable of making both suggestions and decisions and can discharge their responsibilities as leaders.

Leadership involves two main responsibilities: to work ideas and to use cadres well. To this end, leaders are required to possess more professional and managerial knowledge, in addition to a high ideological and political level. At present, most intellectuals newly elected to leading posts are qualified or basically qualified in this respect. This is one of their strong points. Provided they modestly learn from their veteran comrades and the masses, try hard in practice, and, with a high sense of responsibility, cultivate their revolutionary guts and temper and increase their ability to make decisions, they will surely be capable of shouldering heavy tasks history entrusts and of doing an outstanding job in leadership work.

GUANGMING RIBAO ADVOCATES PROMOTING INTELLECTUALS

HK181237 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Yan Yan: "Unswervingly Select Leading Cadres From Among Intellectuals"]

[Text] At present, the key issue in the selection of leading cadres is to boldly select and promote outstanding intellectuals to leading posts. This is an important step to carry out the personnel policy of the party in the new period. Effecting this step will ensure the principle of making the ranks of our cadres more revolutionary, better educated, younger in average age, and more professionally competent and will guarantee and promote our socialist modernization process. Therefore, this is of great and far-reaching significance for the success in our party's cause and for our country's lasting stability.

In recent years, many of our cadres have broadened their outlook. More and more people have realized that the economic growth rate or economic development level of a locality or a department is mainly determined by its position in the scientific and technological competition, which in essence is a competition in developing and utilizing human and intellectual resources. Many facts have shown that if leaders in a locality or a department respect knowledge and people of learning and resolutely promote outstanding intellectuals to key positions so that their role can be brought into full play in the socialist modernization process, the locality or department will certainly be full of vigor, well developed, and prosperous. Conversely, among other reasons, attaching no importance to intellectuals' role is an important reason why some localities and departments cannot make good progress for a long time or even go from bad to worse.

At present, the educational and professional level of our cadres and leading bodies is still far from measuring up to the completed junior secondary education account for 40 percent of the total number of cadres, and the educational and professional level of party and government leading bodies at all levels is even lower than the average level of the whole cadre contingent. How can such a structure of our cadres and leading bodies not sharply contradict their leadership task in our socialist modernization process based on scientific and technological progress?

It is precisely for this reason that the party central leadership and the State Council have been determined to carry out a structural reform in various leading bodies of party and government organs and of large and medium-sized backbone enterprises so as to really make the ranks of our cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. Through the structural reform and the reorganization of various leading bodies, a large number of outstanding young and middle-aged intellectuals have been promoted to leading positions in various central departments, local party and government authorities, more than 3,000 large and medium-sized backbone enterprises, and a number of important institutions. They maintain political uniformity with the central authorities, and are honest, upright, and impartial in their actions. In particular, as they possess both broad and deep knowledge and have keen insight and a broad outlook, they are courageous and resolute in carrying out reforms and promoting their work. When making various decisions, they can make good use of statistical data and all available and relevant information domestically and abroad to conduct scientific assessment and to make qualitative and quantitative analyses; thus they can properly and effectively combine a scientific attitude with an enterprising spirit and can achieve marked results. The fact some departments and units have changed their long-standing backward conditions in a short time since outstanding young and middle-aged intellectuals were promoted to leading positions has provided the best proof of this point.

However, we should also note that the work of promoting intellectuals has not measured up to the requirements of the "four modernizations," and greater strides must yet be made in this regard. As it is learned, the age, educational, and professional structure of some new leading bodies has not really measured up to the requirements, and in some units the situation remains rather poor. Is that because no suitable and qualified candidates can be found in those units? According to 1983 statistics, among the 21 million incumbent cadres at all levels throughout the country, 4.6 million people are college or university graduates; and among the 10 million professional and technical personnel, 2 million are college or university graduates in the 35 to 45 age group. In addition, there are large numbers of intellectuals aged about 50 in various units. It is clear there is no lack of qualified and competent personnel for promotion to leading posts. The specific problem is that some leading comrades in charge of personnel affairs still fail to understand and implement the party's personnel policy in the new period and fail to free their minds from the shackles of "leftist" ideology.

At present, we should pay particular attention to the following two matters to do a good job in selecting and promoting intellectuals to leading posts. First, it is necessary to eliminate the residual influence of "leftist" ideology and seriously examine implementation of the policy toward intellectuals in connection with the reorganization of leading bodies at various levels and with the building of the third echelon. All kinds of prejudices against intellectuals and various consequent mistakes in the matter of appointing intellectual cadres must be thoroughly corrected. Henceforth, when checking whether a unit has faithfully implemented the party's cadre policy for the new period, we should not only see whether it has appointed those popular intellectuals who enjoy support from most people, but should also see whether those who have some minor shortcomings and are controversial figures can also be appointed to leading posts. Of course, the second kind of people should also have a devoted and enterprising spirit, original ideas, and ability to create a new situation in their work. Second, it is proposed that comrades who look down upon knowledge and intellectuals and oppose or obstruct the promotion of intellectuals to leading posts, be removed from organizational and personnel departments and replaced with young and middle-aged intellectuals who are better educated and have good management skills.

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT DISCUSSES RECTIFICATION

OW141000 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA) -- In the course of carrying out party rectification, the leading comrades of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee have earnestly conducted collective comparisons and examinations and proposed that in doing organization work and carrying out work with cadres, it is necessary to promote and ensure smooth development of the modernization program and to do a still better job in serving the party's general tasks and goals in the new period. The leaders of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee have also put forward a series of measures for rectification and correction, with the aforementioned main theme as the core.

In April this year, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee issued a series of instructions ranging from guiding ideology, major tasks, guidelines, and policies to methods of leadership and work style for organization work. The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee immediately regarded the discussion and implementation of these instructions as an important part of carrying out party rectification, and organized all party members and cadres to study them and to further promote the drive to conduct comparisons and examinations. It was on this basis the leaders of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee conducted collective comparisons and examinations in early July. They paid attention to checking on major problems which arose in the political and ideological fields, in their work, and in their work style since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They carried out criticism and self-criticism, analyzed the causes of the problems, and worked out measures to improve the situation.

In conducting collective comparisons and examinations, the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department reviewed the past situation in organization work. They held: At the end of 1977, the central authorities decided to reorganize the leadership of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department and appointed Comrade Hu Yaobang as department director. At that time, our tasks were arduous and the situation complicated, but we scored tremendous achievements in setting things right, implementing the policy on cadres, and doing other work, and brought about a new turn for the better in doing party organization work. From the end of 1978 to February 1983, Comrade Song Renqiong held the post of Organization Department director. While shifting the focus of the whole party's work, a major change also took place in organization work. Enormous achievements were also scored in the work of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department since February 1983, thanks to the constant solicitude and timely guidance of the CPC Central Committee and the concerted efforts exerted by all the comrades of the Organization Department's leading body and organs. As the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee pointed out, "Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has made some revolutionary changes in doing work with regard to cadres. It has mainly abolished the system of lifelong tenure for cadres and emphasized the need to make cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent, and taken on a new look in doing organization work throughout the party. Generally speaking, now is one of the best periods for doing organization work (mainly work with cadres) since the founding of the nation. Organization work is also an important component part of setting things right and creating a new situation in party work." The basic reason for scoring these achievements is the CPC Central Committee has formulated the correct line, principles, and policies and has shown its direct concern for the matter.

Naturally these achievements are inseparable from the concerted efforts exerted by all the comrades in the party and those comrades who do organization work.

In the course of conducting comparisons and examinations, the leaders of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee have earnestly analyzed the existing problems. While conducting comparisons and examinations, they said they had resolutely implemented the line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the series of important instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee on organization work. However, there are still some gaps in carrying out specific work. At present, as far as the work of organization departments throughout the country is concerned, they have yet to meet the needs of the new period. Particularly in promoting well-educated young cadres with a pioneering spirit, the organization departments still encounter considerably stiff resistance. Among the problems concerning the work of all organization departments throughout the country, the first is that leaders of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee have yet to adapt themselves to the new period in thinking, work, and work style. These problems can be summed up as follows:

Thinking is not well emancipated. Political awareness is not high enough. Little boldness is shown in carrying out reforms and creating the new. Leadership work is somewhat weak. There are also bureaucratic practices. The leadership of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee emphatically examined problems in the following five aspects:

1. Not enough progress has been made in making cadres, particularly leading cadres, more revolutionary, younger in average age, and professionally competent. There is lack of initiative and pioneering spirit. Building the contingent of cadres, particularly the leading bodies at all levels, according to the requirements of making cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally competent, is the core of the party's organizational line for the new period as well as the task of primary significance on the organizational front at present and for some time to come. The Organization Department leaders have earnestly dealt with this issue, but the pace has not been fast enough. Through organizational reform, new breakthroughs and gratifying results were made last year in making the leading bodies at the provincial and departmental levels more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally competent. At the same time, the composition of many leading bodies has been of a transitional nature. Their pace in selecting and promoting young cadres has not been fast enough, and more elderly cadres have been retained. These leading bodies have not exerted enough effort to understand middle-aged and young cadres and train a group of reserve cadres in time to succeed the old ones. Effective measures are lacking in making the leading bodies of the various organization departments revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. Now, as far as age and cultural standards are concerned, the contingent of cadres and the leading bodies at all levels of organization departments throughout the country are quite unable to meet the current situation's requirements.

2. Not enough attention has been paid to building leading bodies in the fields of economy, scientific research, and culture and education. For a long time, the leaders of the Organization Department have paid more attention to the building of party and government leading bodies at all levels. This is an essential task. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the focus of the whole party's work has shifted to economic construction.

The development of the objective situation requires that while paying attention to the building of party and government leading bodies, the CPC Central Committee Organization Department attach importance to building the cadres contingent in the fields of economics, scientific research, culture, and education, especially making their leading bodies more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. In this regard, the Organization Department leaders have exerted some effort. However, over a long period of time they have maintained closer ties and have been more familiar with cadres in party and government organs than with cadres in other organs. They have paid less attention to building leading bodies of large and medium-sized key enterprises than to strengthening party and government leading bodies. Their measures to select "sensible persons" for leading enterprises, schools, and scientific research institutes have lacked effectiveness. Many leading comrades have failed to go thoroughly into the various enterprises, scientific research units, and institutions of higher learning to conduct investigation and study.

3. In implementing the policy on intellectuals, the Organization Department leaders have failed to adopt effective measures and put forward proposals in time to solve some problems that should be solved. For the past several years, in order to thoroughly correct the "leftist" mistakes made in the past on the intellectuals issue and meet the needs for talented people to undertake the four modernizations, the whole party has done a great deal of work in implementing the policy on intellectuals under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and scored significant achievements. However, many problems have remained in this regard. There still is resistance to helping intellectuals overcome their difficulties in joining the party, gaining promotion, and filling jobs where their talents can be put to the best use.

Although the Organization Department leaders of the CPC Central Committee have made some efforts, held meetings, given talks, issued many documents, and, in accordance with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee, organized several national check-ups on the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, they have failed to firmly grasp and solve some of the problems in time. For instance, they have not done enough in grasping and resolutely handling some typical cases while implementing the policy on intellectuals and in resolutely dismissing and replacing those leaders who have neither learning nor skill, have ridden roughshod over others, and have refused to implement party policies. Also, they have not proposed in a timely fashion measures to break the talent ownership system of various departments and units.

4. They lack dashing spirit and tenacity in promoting the reform of the cadre system. Generally speaking, the party's cadre work has been progressing through reform in the past several years. Comrades of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee have exerted efforts in promoting reforms in accordance with the CPC Central Committee arrangements. However, in the course of making such progress, leaders of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee do have the problem of lacking dashing spirit and tenacity. In the cadre management system, opinions on better and flexible management of fewer cadres and on delegating adequate authority to lower levels were proposed at a national forum on organizational work last year. But later, after hearing some different opinions, hesitancy gained ground. As to the management of cadres in economic departments, especially in various enterprises, there was a feeling in recent years that appropriately delegating more power to lower levels meets the need of activating the economy. However, due to uncertainty, no timely decision has been made.

Some plans were proposed concerning the reform of the cadre system in 1982, but those plans were not conscientiously studied individually, and suggestions were not made to the CPC Central Committee on their own initiative. Under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee's principles for reform, many successful experiences have been gained at lower levels. Although the CPC Central Committee Organization Department has made some summing-up and promotional work, it has not done enough meticulous and systematic study, nor has it on its own initiative given sufficient protection and support to those comrades criticized for actively carrying out reforms. In addition, there is a lack of specific guidance for the reform of the organizational system on various fronts, and experiences of breakthrough nature are not systematically summed up.

5. They have not grasped firmly enough the organization's own building and some problems are not quickly solved. During the 10-year internal turmoil, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee had suffered serious damage at the hands of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, leaving considerable after-effects which add many difficulties to the building of the organization. Since the end of 1977, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee has been, on the one hand, grasping the day-to-day operation and on the other, grasping its internal building. It has brought order out of chaos, implemented cadre policy, promoted shifting work emphasis, created a new situation, and done much ideological work and made necessary organizational adjustments. In recent years, the Organization Department organs of the CPC Central Committee have been making constant progress in various aspects and the general situation is good. However, the problem is that with the change or development of the situation, they have failed to set higher and stricter demands on themselves and to adopt effective measures to solve problems that should have been solved in strengthening themselves. The shortcomings of "shifting responsibility onto others, delaying, being careless, and being superficial" in performing various tasks have not been effectively overcome. There is not enough resolve to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious consequences and influences of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Ideological and political work in party and government organizations is done in a generalized way. It is not bold enough in selecting cadres in the prime of their life who have both ability and political integrity.

During the comparison and examination, they analyzed the causes of the above problems: First, the requirement that party organization work must serve the general tasks and goals set by the 12th CPC National Congress was not entirely met; and the fetters of remnant "left" ideological influence and conventions were not completely cast off. This has prevented comrades from broadening their field of vision or making giant strides. Second, their work method was unscientific, and their work style not thoroughgoing. In the task to make the leading bodies more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent, attention was concentrated on trivial matters instead of on the overall situation. Comrades failed to grasp typical cases in their daily routine; nor did they promptly discover and solve problems concerning the principle and policy or spread the experience to all units. Third, they failed to absorb enough new knowledge. Because of improper work arrangements, time set aside for study was often preempted by busy work, and scheduled study of new knowledge regarding the party's general tasks and goals was neglected at the cost of unimproved leadership style.

During the comparison and examination, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee maintained that both organization and cadre work must serve to promote and ensure national modernization in order to serve still better the party's general tasks and goals in the new period.

Party rectification and correction must be carried out centering on that principal task. From now on, the important tasks will be implementing the party Central Committee's important directives on organization work, ensuring the smooth progress of reform and opening to the outside world, discussing matters of real importance, trying to understand the overall situation, and paying attention to one's own work, thereby opening more new vistas. They have offered their initial views on rectification and correction:

1. Concentrate all energy on fulfilling four major tasks well: Readjust the leading bodies well. Accelerate the pace of making the cadre contingent more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, unite the various local party committees and the central and state organs to readjust the leading bodies well in a planned way and stabilize the provincial and ministerial level leading bodies for a relatively long period of time. It is currently necessary to concentrate all energy on inspecting the third-echelon buildup at provincial and ministerial levels and readjust principal provincial and ministerial level leading bodies. It is necessary to gain an understanding of and control a large number of reserve cadres. In selecting reserve cadres, it is necessary to adhere to principle, be just and unbiased and appoint people on their merits, without any prejudices.

Cooperate with the office of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and do a down-to-earth job in the task of eliminating the "three kinds of people." Resolutely implement the Central Committee's various instructions on eliminating the "three kinds of people," give meticulous advice, make careful studies, strengthen supervision and inspection, and prevent the task of eliminating the "three kinds of people" from being carried out perfunctorily or half-heartedly.

Do a good job in implementing the cadre policy, particularly the policy toward intellectuals. It is necessary to promote and employ intellectual cadres boldly, solve the problem concerning requests by intellectuals to join the party and grasp well typical cases, both good and bad. Cooperate with departments concerned to carry out investigation and study well and propose views and suggestions on the urgent problem of implementing the policy toward intellectuals.

While carrying out party rectification, encourage healthy trends and keep constantly vigilant against the abuse of authority for selfish gain, bureaucracy and other unhealthy trends.

2. Unswervingly push forward cadre system reform in a planned way. First of all, grasp the reform of the cadre management system well and, in compliance with the central authorities' decision on transferring personnel management powers to lower levels, allow the various levels to exercise management independently and assume responsibilities at their respective levels so that they may reduce their scopes of management and exercise their management well in a lively manner. It is necessary to improve the method of work, pay attention to studying issues of principle and policy, and strengthen the appraisal and inspection of the appointments and dismissals of cadres and the work of organization departments at the lower levels. After implementing the new cadre management system, it is necessary to do ideological work well and discover and solve the problems in such work in good time. Do a good job in assigning cadres to organization departments in coordination with the party committees of the provinces, autonomous regions and central government-controlled municipalities according to the demand for more cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent.

The rapid development of economic reform urgently demands a relevant reform of the cadre system. The reform tasks about which the central authorities have already decided, or have already given instructions, should be resolutely carried out. Support those reform experiments that conform with the central authorities' demands and are conducive to creating the new situation, meticulously study the new situation, and guide the reform of the cadre system and make it develop healthily along the correct track. On the basis of investigations and study, propose programs individually for cases that have been accurately determined and are ripe for reform. Protect and support comrades who dare to carry out reform and resolutely struggle against incidents of burying and suppressing talent.

Pay close attention to new problems in economic reform and the policy of opening to the outside world; conscientiously study the task of making the party organizations' installations, forms of activities, and party members' education and management meet the transformed situation; and sum up and popularize the experiences of the organizations concerned in reforming the system.

3. Improve the method and style of leadership. There are five main articles to be implemented in the future: 1) Grasp the major issues. During a certain period, determine some main jobs and assign responsible persons to do them separately. Meetings on affairs of ministries and on the work of their general offices should hold more discussions of principles, policies and the issue of reforming the cadre system. 2) Strengthen investigations and study. Concentrating on the main jobs, leading cadres at all levels should constantly go down to the lower levels to obtain first-hand materials and personally conduct consolidated analyses and study to solve problems. 3) Clearly define functions and responsibilities. Gradually perfect the system of personal responsibility by advocating the principle of having each responsible person carry out his own functions, discharge his own responsibilities and display his own capability, and by rewarding the superior and punishing the inferior. The leadership at ministries should institute a scientific division of labor for their various departments, bureaus, offices and sections, with their respective functions and responsibilities clearly defined and their work well arranged and inspected. 4) Adhere to principle. Starting from the leadership at the ministries, leading cadres at all levels should adhere to party spirit and overcome weaknesses. They should be impartial and decent toward both the people and the work, while adhering to the truth of everything they handle. 5) Diligently study. Leading cadres should take the lead in studying and provide their office cadres with the necessary conditions for replenishing and renewing their knowledge.

4. Do a still better job in party rectification in offices. After the conclusion of the comprehensive comparison and examination, it is necessary to spend a 3 month period to concentrate on rectification and correction and, with the high standards proposed by the central authorities as the target, solve a number of problems of creating a new situation in a down-to-earth way. More clearly define the principle of professional work to make the guiding ideology, style of leadership and method of work compatible with the new situation; and conscientiously and practically overcome bureaucratism to make the CPC Central Committee's Organization Department into a real home for cadres and party members.

PLA ACADEMY NEGATES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW150433 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpt] In the course of party rectification, the PLA Air Force Political Academy recently, in light of the actual condition of the school and the thinking of party

members and cadres, conducted education to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" and eliminate "leftist" influence, thereby strengthening their party spirit, enhancing unity, and improving work.

During the "Cultural Revolution," the PLA Air Force Political Academy advocated "speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character posters." The school teachers and students were divided into two factions. Later on quite a few comrades took part in the "three supports and two militaries" and, influenced by both local and Army factionalism, seriously damaged the work of the school. Despite a large personnel turnover and the tremendous job done by the academy CPC Committee after the school was reopened in 1977, factionalist expressions surfaced from time to time. Those who used to belong to the same faction talked to each other, and those who did not avoided meeting each other. Although everyone realized the necessity to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" in theory, there were heated debates whenever some specific "Cultural Revolution" issues were discussed. Comrades who took part in the "three supports and two militaries" were willing to negate such activity in theory but were reluctant to change their personal attitude toward it immediately. In view of all that, the academy party committee cited some typical incidences in each unit and department during the "Cultural Revolution" and conducted in-depth analyses of the incidents in order to enable everyone to thoroughly eliminate "leftist" influence in ideology and break personal ties to the "Cultural Revolution." The school party committee also organized the teachers and students to study the documents and hold discussions concerning two specific issues -- the two factions during the "Cultural Revolution" and the "three supports and two militaries." In the course of study and discussion, the school party committee, on the one hand, encouraged the teachers and students to air their views freely and, on the other, urged them to get rid of bias and have the courage to accept the truth and correct mistakes. Through analyzing the serious consequences of the guiding ideology of "supporting the left" and the "three supports and two militaries," comrades who took part in such activity began to be aware that "supporting the left actually meant supporting factionalism" and finally overcame their ~~personal~~ feeling. Some comrades who used to have factionalist ideas also raised their consciousness, thereby eliminating alienation and enhancing unity.

PLA AIR FORCE CADRES OVERCOME BUREAUCRATISM

OW141355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0028 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA) -- Currently, over 5,300 divisional and regimental cadres in the Air Force have fostered ties with the grassroots units. Both the cadres and the fighters generally reflected that since implementation of the responsibility system, the leading cadres have greatly improved their bureaucratic work style and assisted the grassroots units in solving practical problems.

The responsibility system of fostering ties of leading cadres with the grassroots units was being enforced since last November, when the Air Force party committee summed up past experiences and lessons gained in handling work of the grassroots units. The responsibility system required that while upholding collective leadership, every divisional and regimental leading cadre must establish ties with one flying squadron or company. The leading cadre will be evaluated on the work of the grassroots unit, and should bear responsibility if serious problems arise in the unit.

In this way, the responsibility of the leading cadre will be more clearly set out and the cadre's consciousness in grasping grassroots' work further enhanced. Presently, there are specially-assigned leading cadres to show concern and take care, not only of advanced units, but also backward units and units scattered in the remote border areas.

Many divisional and regimental leading cadres frequently go to the grassroots units, where they have established ties, to do meticulous ideological and political work, assist in battle drills and improve work style. Thus, the outlook of some grassroots units undergoes drastic change. Also, the grassroots cadres and fighters can readily reflect their problems in work, study, and livelihood to the leading cadres. With a prompt solution of the practical problems, relations between officers and men are further cemented.

JIEFANGJUN BAO REPORTS PLA CADRE DEMOTION

OW141309 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, at a meeting of cadres from the headquarters and political and logistics departments of a certain PLA division, the division political commissar read out an order to demote Su Chengchun, chief of staff of the division. The order was cosigned by Commander Jiang Yonghui and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing of the Fuzhou Military Region.

Joining the Army in 1964, Su Chengchun was promoted, by exception, from deputy regimental commander to chief of staff of the division in September 1976. Owing to his lack of ability in organizing and commanding and his unfamiliarity with office work, he had been unable to bring about a new situation in the work of the division headquarters for a fairly long period of time. People had many complaints about him.

The party committees of the division and its superior corps held: To accelerate the modernization and regularization of their units, it is necessary to select and use a large number of cadres with courage and insight who are willing to carry out reforms and bold in blazing new trails. Although Su Chengchun has not made mistakes, his performance is marginal and he lacks boldness and pioneering spirit.

After repeated discussions, the party committees of the corps and the division decided to request the party committee of the Fuzhou Military Region to approve Su Chengchun's demotion to the post of deputy chief of staff of a garrison division.

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG ON ZHAO ZIYANG GUIDELINES

OW190323 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] According to ANHUI RIBAO, the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee members met on 12 September to study and discuss the guidelines in the speech Premier Zhao Ziyang made during his recent inspection in Anhui. They also studied opinions on how to implement the guidelines. They unanimously maintained that Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech is an important guide for the work in various fields in Anhui, and therefore it must be earnestly conveyed, studied, and followed. They also called on people in Anhui to work as one in expediting the progress of all projects in Anhui as quickly as possible.

The meeting said: Premier Zhao's speech deals mainly with party rectification and economic work, and it has provided Anhui clear and profound guidance for the province's economic development and pointed out many important new ways to improve Anhui's economic work. This guidance and these opinions, which are just what we need at present, and which have emancipated our minds, broadened our view and set the course for us to follow, certainly will boost Anhui's economic development.

In accordance with the guidelines in Premier Zhao's speech, the meeting participants analyzed Anhui's situation in relaxing its economic policies and enlivening its economy. They said that Anhui has achieved great success in this regard, but that the situation still not lively enough, that certain operations are still influenced by leftist ideology and conventional and outmoded ideas, and that Anhui's work must be further enlivened by various measures. The meeting participants added: Leading cadres at all levels must work hard in this respect. To meet the new requirements in accomplishing the four modernizations, cadres at all levels must step up studying political and economic work as well as modern scientific knowledge. Comrades in all quarters, including those who are college educated, must continue to study so as to arm themselves with new knowledge. Party committees at all levels must make sure that all cadres do not stop studying.

The Standing Committee members also said: In his speech Premier Zhao gave us a lot of encouragement by endorsing our work in Anhui, and he helped us solve many problems. His speech is a great inspiration to the people throughout Anhui. They said: With the central authorities' correct leadership, support from all quarters, and a ground-work built over the past 30 years or so, the leading group organized after the administrative reform certainly can expedite economic construction in Anhui, which has a highly promising future.

On 13 September, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting for cadres of various provincial departments, committees and bureaus. During the meeting, Comrade Huang conveyed the guidelines in the speech Premier Zhao Ziyang made during his inspection in Anhui. Over 1,600 people attended the meeting. The meeting urged all localities, all departments, and all units to study and discuss the guidelines of Comrade Ziyang's speech, and study how to apply the guidelines of Comrade Ziyang's speech, and study how to apply the guidelines in their work. It said that the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government will hear their reports in this regard.

ANHUI MILITARY COMMANDER ON NEW SERVICE LAW

HK190123 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Anhui Military District Commander Jiu Dehe: "Seriously Implement the Military Service Law, Do a Good Job in Militia and Reserve Service Work"]

[Text] The Second Session of the Sixth NPC approved and promulgated the "PRC Military Service Law." This is a major reform in our country's military system, and is of epoch-making significance.

One of the most distinctive characteristics of this new Military Service Law is that it writes into law our country's implementation of a military service system which combines the principal force of compulsory service with voluntary service and combine the militia with the reserves. This is a major measure to meet the demand for revolutionizing, modernizing, and regularizing our Armed Forces, strengthening the development of our reserves and making satisfactory preparations for war against aggression. At present, our country has powerful, active military forces, but in order to win a war against aggression in the future, we also need a large number of well-trained reserve forces and a large number of the masses of people with the militia as their principal force to coordinate with the active military forces. Therefore, while strengthening the development of our active military forces, we strengthen the development of our militia.

Our Army and people are the foundation of our victory. Our country has a glorious tradition of militia and the soliders led by our party originated in the militia. From the autumn uprising led by Mao Zedong, through the periods of the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war, the vast militia always was the major source for the development of our powerful forces. In the revolutionary wars in the past and in defending our socialist construction, our country's militia has coordinated with the PLA, taken an active part in the fighting, bravely supported the operations at the front, and thus played an important role in consolidating our state power, defending our borders, and safeguarding public security and thus achieved magnificent honors for the party and the people. Wars against aggression in the future will still be people's wars, in which our militia will be the basic source of troops in the wartime mobilization. It is a powerful support for our troops and has an important strategic position and role. However, we are faced with enemies armed with modern equipment and we should make preparations for fighting a modern people's war. Therefore, a militia system alone cannot meet the demands of fighting a modern war, and we must perfect our system of reserve service. Modern warfare demands not only a large number of troops but troops of even better quality, well-trained officers, and technically skilled military personnel. When a war breaks out, we can find ordinary soliders in our militia organizations, but we must recruit from among our reserves technically skilled military personnel and officers who are relatively difficult to train. In short, the implementation of the system that combines militia and reserve forces is a practical application of the idea of people's war under the new situation. It is greatly conducive to strengthening the development of our militia and to establishing, and perfecting a wartime high-speed mobilization system. Improving our capacity for high-speed mobilization is a new glorious task that has been bestowed upon us under the new situation. We must pay close attention to it and satisfactorily grasp it. Our province has a glorious revolutionary history. The militia in our province has a glorious tradition in carrying out armed struggle. In the initial period of the revolutionary war, the vast number of militia and masses of people actively joined the Army and supported and coordinated with the operations at the front. They persisted in establishing revolutionary bases and made their contribution to the achievement of a nationwide victory. Since the founding of the PRC, the party organizations at all levels throughout the province have paid great attention to the development of the militia and our militia organizations have already developed into contingents of relatively high military and political quality and a certain level of combat effectiveness. The militia has scored great achievements in safeguarding public security, fighting against flood and other disasters, and carrying out socialist production and construction.

All this has convincingly shown that the militia is not only a powerful assistant to the People's Army during wartime but is also a principal force in carrying out production and construction in peacetime. The glorious tradition of our province's militia constitutes a firm foundation for our provincial PLA district to do a good job of militia work under the new situation. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our entire party has switched the focus of its work onto the four modernizations and the new situation has put forth new demands for us.

Under the leadership of the party committees at various levels, we have implemented the instructions of the central and upper-level military departments and continued to study the new situation and explore new paths in our practice, thus giving rise to a heartening new situation. In order to organically combine the militia with the system of reserve service, last year we began to arrange the work related to reserve service in accordance with the instructions from the upper level. With the guidance and help of the party committees at various levels, we have ensured the quality of our soldiers, initially explored some experiences, and satisfactorily fulfilled the task.

We have only just begun our work of combining the militia with reserve forces. Under the current situation whereby a structural reform is being carried out, we should continue to study and discuss new problems in accordance with the requirements of the new Military Service Law, follow the tide of reform, and earnestly and satisfactorily grasp the work of developing our militia and consolidating and improving our reserve forces. First, we should satisfactorily grasp the routine reorganization of these forces, keep them at full strength, and ensure that they are in good condition. Second, we should satisfactorily grasp the ideological and political education of our militia and reserve forces, carry out among the education in patriotism and the situation related to wars, heighten their sense of glory and responsibility, and foster the idea of being prepared for war. Third, we should grasp military training. We should focus on satisfactorily grasping the training of cadres and technical troops and improve their capacity for fighting in coordination. We should satisfactorily grasp management and augment the high-speed response capacity of our primary militia and organized reserve forces. Therefore, the primary and ordinary militia and the organized reserve forces throughout our province must all carry out on the glorious tradition, adopt the attitude of being the masters of their country, strive to do a good job in developing the reserve forces of our national defense, conscientiously take part in various kinds of military and political training activities, arduously study the knowledge related to modern warfare, and be always ready to defend our motherland, to join the Army, take part in war and perform their duty of military service.

The new Military Service Law stipulates that the provincial, military district, military subdistricts, and the county and city people's Armed Forces departments operate concurrently as the conscription organizations of the people's governments at corresponding levels. Under the unified leadership of local party committees, we must conscientiously implement the new Military Service Law, resolutely implement our glorious duties, continue to strengthen the unity between the Army and government and between the Army and the people. In the light of the requirements of wars against aggression in the future, we should continue to satisfactorily develop our Army, militia and reserve forces and conscientiously create a new situation in our militia and reserve service work.

ANHUI PARTY COMMITTEE DELEGATES MORE AUTHORITY

OW190400 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Excerpts] According to ANHUI RIBAO, to meet the needs of reform in the economic and other fields, and in accordance with the central authorities' instruction that the system of administering cadres must be formed and replaced by a multigrade management system and a multilayer system of responsibilities, and that the party committee of a higher department should in principle administer the principal leading cadres of the next lower one, the provincial CPC Committee recently decided to delegate more authority for administering cadres. In addition to the authority delegated early this year, the provincial CPC Committee has now decided to authorize the leading party groups of various provincial units to administer the leading cadres of departmental-level units, and the party committees of institutes of higher education administer the leading cadres of various branches and departments.

The provincial CPC Committee also urged various prefectural and municipal party committees, leading party groups of various departments, committees and bureaus, and the party committees of all institutes of higher education to strengthen their leadership, adopt effective measures, and fully discharge their responsibilities in administering cadres.

The provincial party committee said: It is necessary to further broaden our views in order to discover more qualified personnel and promote those outstanding young cadres who are politically proficient, are educated, have the spirit of reform, and are able to bring out new ideas, to reinforce various leading bodies and build the third echelon of cadres. From now on, leading bodies must be formed or reinforced strictly in accordance with the number of cadres and the requirements about their political qualifications, age and education stipulated by the provincial CPC Committee during the period of administrative reform.

The provincial CPC Committee also demanded that, after the authority of administering cadres has been transferred to the lower authorities, the organizational department of a higher department must strengthen its examination and inspection of, supervision over, and guidance on the appointments and dismissals made by the lower departments. It said: Each department should attend to the operation of the next lower department, and must hold itself responsible to the next higher department. The organizational department of the provincial party committee and other departments in charge of cadres must intensify their supervisory work. Whenever they find a department to have made an improper appointment or replacement, they should nullify the decision; and whenever they find a case of malfeasance, they should verify the case, and investigate the responsibility of the party committee and those who should be held responsible.

The Organizational Department of the provincial CPC Committee has also issued a circular in connection with the aforementioned decision and relevant questions. It said that, beginning 15 September, all localities and departments should operate in accordance with the new system of administering cadres; and that, before the end of October, all localities and departments should have drawn up their lists of cadres under their administration, in accordance with the guidelines put forward by the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee on reforming the system of administering cadres, and act in accordance with the new requirements as soon as possible.

GUANGZHOU TECHNICAL EXHIBITION, TALKS END

HK180854 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] The Guangzhou City export commodities exhibition and economic and technical cooperation talks, which lasted 10 days, were scheduled to conclude today. The total volume of business of this export commodities exhibition exceeded \$40 million and was greater by far than the originally planned target of \$25 million. Moreover, satisfactory results in the talks on economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries were achieved. A total of 35 agreements and letters of intention on economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries have already been signed.

This time Guangzhou City held the export commodities exhibition and the economic and technical cooperation talks in Hong Kong and the attention of personages of various circles in Hong Kong was focused on the exhibition and the talks. More than 10,000 businessmen were admitted to the exhibition or attended the economic and technical cooperation talks. The exhibition and the talks took place in a warm atmosphere from start to finish and transactions were brisk. The economic and technical cooperation talks also progressed relatively quickly. A relatively large number of the agreements on cooperation signed with Hong Kong and foreign firms were in the light industry and the textile and electronics trades.

Guangzhou City held the export commodities exhibition and the economic and technical cooperation talks at a time when Hong Kong's foreign markets were relatively dull and its textile exports were affected by the U.S. restriction of imports. In spite of this, the desired aim was still achieved. Individuals in Hong Kong held that this was because the Guangzhou City government attached great importance to the activities of economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries.

This time, several principal responsible persons of Guangzhou City personally came to Hong Kong to introduce Guangzhou's plan for further opening to the outside world and to seek views and suggestions from friends of various circles. Due to the fact that leaders attached importance to these activities, problems were solved properly and promptly, efficiency was relatively high, and customers gave high praise.

HUBEI CADRES URGED TO CURB ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES

HK181323 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] The Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee has issued a circular on resolutely curbing the unhealthy trend of spending public funds on extravagant eating and drinking.

The circular says: After the guiding principles were implemented and blows were struck at serious crimes in the economic field several years ago, the unhealthy trend of spending public funds on extravagant eating and drinking disappeared. However, since last year this unhealthy trend has begun to appear again and has been developing. The attention of leadership organs at all levels of the party and the government and of the discipline inspection departments must be drawn to this.

The circular says: Spending public funds on extravagant eating and drinking and on giving dinners and gifts and unscrupulously squandering the money of the state and the collective is incompatible with our party's excellent traditions and work style. CPC committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels must take effective measures to resolutely curb it.

1. It is necessary to solve the problems of ideology and understanding, to overcome and criticize those incorrect viewpoints that eating and drinking are minor matters, that curbing the unhealthy trend is making a fuss over a trifling matter, and that discipline inspection departments which conduct inspections merely poke their nose into other people's business. CPC Committees at all levels must attach importance to these problems and discipline inspection departments must dare to inspect the problems in this aspect.
2. It is essential to start with leading cadres. Cadres at all levels must correct the incorrect view that no reception means no enthusiasm and respect. They must ensure that they do not accept invitations to dinners and do not accept gifts. In the future, the units that give receptions beyond the specifications and the leading cadres who accept receptions given by breaking a rule must be investigated and openly criticized.
3. Taking advantage of the powers of controlling funds, materials which are in short supply, and transport to make things difficult for consumers so as to get the benefit of being invited to dinners and of receiving gifts is a serious violation of the law and discipline. When a case is discovered, it must be investigated. Party disciplinary action must be taken against or punishment must be meted out to offenders in accordance with the seriousness of the cases. Those who commit a crime must be sanctioned in accordance with the law.
4. Enterprises and economic departments regard giving dinners in the course of contacts on business as a new situation in their practical work. Discipline inspection departments are conducting investigation and study. After investigation and study, they will make reports to CPC committees and the government, which will formulate corresponding regulations. Before this is done, it is imperative to give receptions as economically as possible in accordance with the stipulations in the guiding principles.
5. It is necessary to strengthen supervision over finances. Party members and the masses have the power to disclose and resist the unhealthy trend of spending public funds on extravagant eating and drinking and on giving dinners and gifts. Financial and accounting personnel must be faithful in the discharge of their duties and must strictly perform their duties. They must not reimburse all expenses which do not conform to the regulations. Financial and auditing departments must further give play to their functions, must strengthen inspection and supervision, must strictly deal with the problems discovered in accordance with the regulations on violation of financial and economic discipline, and must report them to their upper-level CPC committees or discipline inspection committees.

HUNAN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF MAO ZEDONG HALL

HK180812 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, on 15 September the Shaoshan Administrative Bureau held a ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of Mao Zedong's memorial hall.

Mao Zedong's memorial hall in Shaoshan was built in 1964 and was opened to the public on 1 October of that year. Over the past 20 years, the hall has propagated Mao Zedong Thought to more than 21 million visitors at home and abroad by means of exhibitions, public lectures, propaganda, and other activities. In addition, it has collected about 10,000 items of cultural relics. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this hall has upheld the principle of seeking truth from facts in its exhibition and propaganda work. It has eliminated the influence of leftist thinking and has reflected in a better way the relations among the leadership, the party and government, classes, and the masses.

(Zhuang Ming), deputy director of the Cultural Relics Bureau of the Ministry of Culture, as well as responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department and the provincial Cultural Department, attended the ceremony and delivered speeches.

YANG RUDAI AT SICHUAN SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETING

HK190231 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The first Sichuan provincial meeting to present awards for research achievements in philosophy and social science was solemnly convened in Chengdu on 18 September. Xu Chuan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, presided. Professor Kang Zhenhuang, vice governor, delivered a work report on awards for research achievements.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai made a speech. He fully affirmed the province's research achievements in philosophy and social science since the founding of the state, and especially in the 5 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Also present at the meeting were responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee and government, Chengdu Military Region, and other units Tan Qilong, Chen Mingyi, Feng Yuanwei, Xu Mengxia, Yang Chao, Wang Jianchu, Liu Ziyi, and Zheng Xueqi.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG INSPECTS SOLAR-POWERED STOVE

HK190151 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpt] On the morning of 18 September, leading comrades of the party and government in the region Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoqi, and Wu Changqi, and responsible comrades of regional departments and bureaus attended a demonstration of use of a solar-powered stove at the regional (?Science and Technology) Institute. During the demonstration the stove was used to boil water and cook food.

XIZANG HOLDS RECTIFICATION MOBILIZATION MEETING

HK190149 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The office of the regional CPC Committee's guidance group for party rectification held a mobilization meeting on 17 September for entry into the stage of comparison and examination by the second batch of units carrying out party rectification. Dan Zeng, director of the office, stressed at the meeting: All units must strengthen leadership, concentrate efforts, insist on high standards and quality, and do a really good job in comparison and examination.

Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee and director of the committee's guidance group for party rectification, spoke at the meeting. He said: It is necessary to integrate this comparison and examination with the lofty ideals of communism, the general task and goal set by the 12th National Party Congress, and the specific short-term tasks and goals for Xizang. It is necessary to apply the spirit of reform in carrying out comparison and examination. Through carrying out comparison and examination, the units should put forward reform measures and solve the major problems, to bring about new changes in the cadres' mental outlook, work style, and efficiency, and in the morale within the organs.

PLA OFFICIALS VISIT LAOSHAN, ZHEYINSHAN WOUNDED

HK190416 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Braving the rain yesterday afternoon, Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, and Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department, made a special trip to the Kunming PLA units general hospital to call on and convey greetings to the PLA men who were wounded in the Laoshan and Zheyinshan self-defense counterattacks.

They also handled letters of sympathy and gift bags to the sick and wounded, which had been sent from the CPC Central Committee Military Commission. Entrusted by Yang Dezhi, deputy secretary general of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and chief of the PLA General Staff, they made the trip on behalf of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and the three PLA general departments.

At 1500, leading comrades of the PLA general departments came to the hospital and visited the sick and wounded in different wards. In a surgical ward, they shook hands with Zhao Qingwen, recipient of a first class merit citation, and asked him about his health. Zhao Qingwen, chief of the second squad of the eighth company of a PLA unit, killed 28 enemy troops in 3 hours in a battle to defend a height at the Laoshan. He was seriously wounded by the enemy shells on the right side of his body, but he has now recovered from his wounds and can walk freely. Leaders of the PLA general departments also called on a soldier of Dada nationality, who had suffered a head wound, and asked him to rest thoroughly to regain his health. In a battle to recapture a height at Zheyinshan, the soldier used a rocket launcher and destroyed a firing point of heavy machine guns of the enemy, and for this he was awarded second class merit citation.

Leaders of the PLA general departments paid high tribute to the heroic deeds of the wounded and hoped that they would continue to be modest and prudent, rest thoroughly to regain their health, and return to their fighting posts at an early date so as to perform new meritorious services in wiping out any enemy who dares to invade our territory at any time and in defending the socialist motherland, and in order to further contribute to the people.

Responsible comrades of leadership organs of the Kunming PLA units accompanied the leaders of the PLA general departments during the trip.

I. 19 Sep 84

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTH REGION

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CHEN WEIDA GREETES TIANJIN MEETING PARTICIPANTS

SK170425 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Summary] The national economic and technological cooperative meeting opened in Tianjin today. Chen Weida and other comrades visited representatives of various localities.

On the evening of 16 September, leading comrades of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and the municipal government, including Chen Weida, Zhang Zaiwang, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Li Zhongyuan, Liu Zengkun, and Nie Bichu, visited participants and talked with them at the guest house.

This meeting was jointly sponsored by the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and the State Supplies Bureau.

OIL, GAS FOUND IN SHALLOW SEAS NEAR TIANJIN

OW181305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Tianjin, September 18 (XINHUA) -- The shallow seas and beaches near Tianjin have been found rich in oil and gas reserves, according to the China Shallow Sea Oil Exploration Company here.

Similar exploration has also started at the Shengli oilfield in Shandong and Liaohe oilfield in Liaoning Province.

The company said that 32 exploratory wells have been drilled over the past few years at the beaches and shallow seas at the Dagang oilfield near Tianjin and industrial oil flow has been obtained from two structures. A comprehensive analysis of the data obtained from the land and the shallow seas shows that the beaches and shallow seas are a prospective oil-gas rich zone.

Now a contingent of more than 300 seismological workers is working in the field. In addition, the oilfield has employed two seismological teams from the Western Geophysical Company of America to carry out field operations. One of them has already begun operations and the other will start seismological exploration at the designated area soon. The geophysical exploration aims at verifying the extension and distribution of the structure belts in that region.

PLA UNITS GUARD, UPGRADE LIAONING ISLANDS

SK170624 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Since September 1954, the PLA units stationed on the Waichangshan Leidao [Outer Changshan Islands] have built these islands, which used to be devastated, into paradises on the sea in peacetime and strongholds in wartime with the support of the local people.

The Waichangshan Islands are outposts in Huang Hai and the east gate of the motherland. When they landed on these islands, the PLA units were met by a scene of desolation -- there was an overgrowth of weeds and no houses to live in or wells for potable water. Therefore, the livelihood of cadres and fighters was very arduous.

In order to improve their arduous living conditions, cadres and fighters of the PLA units relied on their shoulders and hands to remove dirt from hills to fill trenches, build farmland by removing earth, and reclaim wasteland to plant vegetables and raise chicken and hogs, bringing about great changes in the appearance of these islands. At present, formerly narrow winding trails and meandering footpaths have been changed into highways extending in all directions across the islands. Asphalt roads have also been built on Dachangshan Island and Haiyang Island. Most PLA companies live in spacious and comfortable buildings equipped with color television sets, have realized self-sufficiency in vegetable and meat supplies and have greatly improved their medical conditions.

By upholding the principle of long-term defense and being able to fight independently over the past 30 years, the PLA units have made efforts to strengthen war preparations and to vigorously grasp military training and have basically established a defense system around the clock under which they can engage in combat and camouflage operations. They have fulfilled the demand of building these wild islands into a giant ship that will never be smashed and will never sink.

Over the past 30 years, the PLA units have made important contributions to developing and building the Waichangshan Islands. They have rendered labor service to support the local people, have supported the local people to develop industrial undertakings, have rescued people who suffered mishaps, and have engaged in activities of disease prevention and treatment. Family members of cadres and fighters have supported their dear ones while keeping their minds on their service and settling down on the island by developing the high spirit of self-sacrifice, and have exhibited concrete actions to show their patriotism and attitude of cherishing the Army.

Over the past 30 years, the PLA units have had more than 32,000 pacesetters outstanding in safeguarding these islands, building them and cherishing them, and several dozen advanced units that have regarded these islands as their home, including the (Xiaowangjia) Company and the red-banner-bearing outposts of (Zhangjialou) and (Laotieshan).

NORTHEAST CHINA OIL FIELD ADOPTS NEW TECHNOLOGY

OW081401 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Shenyang, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Advanced exploration and production technology has enabled the Liaohe oilfield in northeast China to stabilize its daily crude oil output at 21,000 tons and increased the known reserves to four times the figure before 1978.

Output of crude oil from January to July increased 25 percent over the same period of last year. Annual output grew at an average increase of 14 percent from 1978 to 1983.

I. 19 Sep 84

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST REGION

Liaohe is an oilfield geologically dissected by faults with broken oil-bearing rock layers and complicated geological conditions. After a dozen years' exploitation, most of the obvious oil-bearing structures have been located. This makes it difficult to use the old methods and techniques for further exploration. New techniques for exploration and production are being introduced.

By using digital seismographs and advanced seismic methods, eleven oil-prospective structures have been located and two oil wells, each with a daily output of more than 1,000 tons, have been sunk in granite strata generally considered lacking in oil.

After reviewing the geological data in the old production areas and with the aid of computers, a number of new oil-bearing structures have been discovered.

The adoption of hydraulic piston pumps, airlift recovery systems, and computerized optimum selection of oil extraction parameters has helped double the daily output of 100 oil wells. Increased production of crude oil in the first half of this year in the old areas totalled 200,000 tons.

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 18 SEP

HK190147 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] The ninth meeting of the Sixth Gansu People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Lanzhou today. The agenda of the meeting is as follows: 1) to listen to a report from the provincial government on the situation in commodity circulation; 2) to listen to a report from the provincial government on financial revenue and expenditure in the first 8 months of the year; 3) to discuss appointments and dismissals.

The meeting today first approved the agenda and then listened to a report by Wang Xinxiang, director of the provincial Economics Commission, on the state of commodity circulation work in the province.

Chairman Li Dengying presided at the meeting. Present were Vice Chairmen Wu Jian, Liu Haisheng, Li Qiyang, Xing Anmin, Ma Pilie, and Yang Fuxin. Present as observers were Vice Governor Hou Zongbin, provincial Higher People's Court President (Qin Bing), provincial Chief Procurator Luo Lin, and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned, together with responsible persons of people's congress standing committees of some prefectures, counties, and cities. Provincial CPPCC members in Lanzhou were also present as observers.

GANSU CPC OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON PROPAGANDA WORK

HK181240 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Nie Dajiang, provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department director, stated that propaganda work must be geared to the needs of the rural areas, and in propaganda work it is necessary to put the stress on the rural areas. Comrade Nie Dajiang made this statement at the provincial forum on propaganda work in the rural areas throughout the province which opened this morning.

Nie Dajiang said: The situation in our whole country has been good over the past several years. The good situation began in the rural areas. Reforms in the rural areas have provided examples for the urban areas and have served as a great impetus to reforms in the urban areas. Although the rural situation is good, various problems still exist in the rural areas. After the rural areas have become rich, they want to improve education and culture and the masses of peasants have set new and even higher demands for spiritual and cultural life. To suit this new situation, the propaganda, culture, education, public health, and publication departments must gear their work to the needs of the rural areas and must put the stress on the rural areas in their own work. In order to heighten the effectiveness of propaganda, all propaganda and education departments and affiliated organizations must reform propaganda work in connection with party rectification, must eliminate formalism, and must not be content with completion of their work. They must ensure that those toward whom propaganda work has been done can work on their own initiative and can receive education.

'OVERALL PACKAGE' ON HONG KONG IN FINAL STAGES

HK190308 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Sep 84 p 1

[From Michael Chugani]

[Text] London, Sept 18 -- Telegrams are arriving almost hourly at the Foreign Office from Peking as negotiators race against time to produce a "final package" to be discussed at tomorrow's meeting between the Prime Minister and the Executive Council delegation. It is understood the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is currently in Germany viewing NATO exercises, is also being kept informed of the latest developments from the working parties in Peking. Tomorrow's meeting between the Exco delegation and Mrs Margaret Thatcher will centre on what is being described as the overall package on Hong Kong's future.

If approved the agreement is now expected to be initialled on Wednesday next, September 26.

The Exco delegation, headed by the senior Unofficial members, Sir Sze-yuen Chung, arrived in London today in an untalkative mood. All Sir Sze-yuen would say to waiting reporters was that they were here to look at the total package. He said Exco has not seen the total package and could not speculate on whether changes were necessary. "But we shall be very glad to look at it and do our best," he said. When asked to explain why they needed to look at the total package when Exco had been privy to the talks throughout, Sir Sze-yuen did not answer. But another Unofficial, Mr Roger Lobo, did explain later that "following it all the way is quite different from seeing it."

Sir Sze-yuen did, however, brush aside suggestions that the trip was completely cosmetic. "We won't come 8,000 miles and spend public funds and do nothing," he said. Sir Sze-yuen avoided questions on whether he found the agreement good enough to recommend it to the people of Hong Kong. "I will tell you later," he said.

It is believed, however, that there are no real major hitches and the total package merely meant the final text in the agreement. An Exco colleague, Mr Oswald Cheung, appeared to back this up when he said: "Two sides bargained. A says I want this, B says I want that. The text changes. We've got to see the final text."

Foreign Office sources point out although most of the work is now completed, the two working parties are still holding discussions and because of the very fast pace they are moving at, the visiting delegation may not have caught up with developments in the past two days. What they will see tomorrow at No 10 Downing Street will be the final package in the agreed text.

The Governor, Sir Edward Youde, also took time out to stress that Exco was "fully in the picture." It was again being pointed out here that the visit was to demonstrate Exco's involvement in the final stage of the talks. "We are now on the last lap and naturally there is bound to be a final frantic rush to tie up all loose ends," one source said. Sources here say the aim was still to make sure an agreement was produced by the end of the month. And because of this, Sir Edward has been meeting every day with Foreign Office officials since he arrived in London on Sunday. Discussions have centered round how the announcement should be made, the impact it will have in Hong Kong, the final text, as well as latest developments in Peking between the two working parties.

After a meeting with the Foreign Office Minister responsible for Hong Kong, Mr Richard Luce, this morning, Sir Edward spent some time with Exco members discussing latest developments.

Tomorrow morning, the Exco delegation is due to accompany the Governor to the Foreign Office for more talks before meeting the Prime Minister at 6 pm. The meeting may last as long as 90 minutes and Sir Geoffrey is said to be anxious to attend and will try to return from Europe in time. But if that proves impossible, the Foreign Secretary is still expected to raise official matters during a dinner he will host for the visitors.

Although words like "the final package" are now being used, it was also being stressed there will only be a real final package when the two sides agree to initial the agreement. And because the two working parties are still at work, changes can still be inserted should it be deemed necessary. The two working parties will be able to wind up their work tomorrow. An announcement on these may be made tomorrow. If the two working parties do manage to complete the last hectic session tomorrow, this will mean there will indeed be a final draft for the Exco delegation to see when they meet the Prime Minister tomorrow.

WU, HOWE TO DISCUSS HONG KONG AT UN MEETING

HK190302 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Sep 84 p 12

[By foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Text] The Foreign Ministers of China and Britain will meet at the United Nations at the weekend on the Hong Kong issue before the expected final round of talks and anticipated initialling of the joint declaration takes place next week. Almost everyone now expects the 23rd round to go ahead on Monday and Tuesday. The Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, told the press on Monday evening as he was about to leave Peking for New York, that news is expected in "two, or three days' time."

Although he would not be drawn into a discussion of the joint declaration, it is generally believed that he was referring to the date for the 23rd round. Today will also be the day when the Hong Kong Governor, Sir Edward Youde, and members of the Executive Council, will be meeting the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, at No 10 Downing Street. The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, will have returned from West Europe after observing NATO exercises. He will play host to the Hong Kong visitors.

He is expected to fly to the United Nations in New York on Thursday and, apart from attending to other business, he will meet Mr Wu. The two last met in Peking in late July.

With about a week before the anticipated initialling, there is now generally an air of acceptance and expectation for the new era. A research analyst visiting Hong Kong told the SCM POST that he found the atmosphere vastly different from that of more than a year ago when he was here. There is no longer an air of uncertainty which was prevalent more than 18 months ago. Instead, he feels the atmosphere is one of cautious optimism and a readiness to give the future a chance. Most of the people he met during the past week are hopeful that prosperity and stability will last well past the end of the decade, he said. This is also reflected in the local Chinese press. Most of their newspapers are now talking about Hong Kong after the initialling.

Except for a few pro-nationalist newspapers, which continue to cast doubt over the agreement, almost all are positive about the outcome of the talks. A few editorials look forward to the attendance, for the first time, of an official Hong Kong group at the Chinese National Day celebrations on October 1 - only days after the initialling of the declaration.

The earlier embarrassing incident over the relatively few representatives who were to attend has now largely been forgotten.

One editorial in a pro-leftist newspaper took a snipe at the Executive Councillors who left on Monday night for a meeting in London. It described the meeting with Mrs Thatcher and other British officials as "the last tango" between Britain and Hong Kong. The editorial prompted much adverse comment.

Meanwhile, work is reaching fever pitch in Peking in the attempt to complete the draft of the joint declaration. Reports from the Chinese capital said that the two working committees are working "together" on it. Some reports said the British cabinet is expected to meet tomorrow to discuss the Hong Kong issue and the committees hoped to complete the draft in time for it to arrive in London for examination by the cabinet.

HONG KONG PAPER VIEWS WU, GROMYKO MEETING AT UN

HK190318 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Sep 84 p 10

[By foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Text] The Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, will shortly meet his Soviet counterpart, Mr Andrey Gromyko, for the first time since he took over the foreign affairs portfolio from Mr Huang Hua two years ago. The meeting -- to take place during the current session of the United Nations General Assembly -- is an indication of the improved relations between Moscow and Peking, a process that started with a major Tashkent speech by the late President Leonid Brezhnev in March 1982.

It will also be the highest-level contact since China's senior Vice-Premier, Mr Wan Li, flew to Moscow for the funeral of President Yuri Andropov in February.

The Wu-Gromyko meeting was first confirmed by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Mr Wang Zhenyu, a fortnight ago and Mr Wu himself emphasised the importance of the meeting just before he left Peking for New York on Monday evening. He said the foreign ministers of the two countries have not met "for a long time." Hence it is important that the two should meet "to discuss international issues and bilateral questions." Diplomatic circles interpreted the meeting as significant as it could pave the way for another dialogue which was disrupted early this year.

Months after Mr Brezhnev's Tashkent speech, in which he extended an olive branch to Peking for a general improvement of ties, the two sides resumed bilateral negotiations, called off by China when Russian troops marched into Afghanistan in 1979. Four rounds of talks were held alternately in Moscow and Peking. There was marked progress in the talks and the two countries resumed cultural exchanges. Soviet and East European students once again were allowed to take courses in Chinese universities. The improvement in the relations was also marked by two events. When Mr Brezhnev died in November 1982, China sent its Foreign Minister, Mr Huang Hua, to represent the country at the funeral. Mr Hua's presence was watched with great interest by the world and it was reported that he had a meeting with Mr Brezhnev's successor. In February, when Mr Andropov died, Mr Wan Li, a party Politburo member and the State Council's senior Vice-Premier, represented Peking. Although he did not meet Mr Andropov's successor, President Konstantin Chernenko, he did have meetings with senior Soviet leaders.

Relations seemed to proceed on an even keel and in May, it was announced by both sides that one of the Soviet Vice-Premiers, Mr Ivan Arkhipov, would visit Peking. This was then regarded as a high point in the current Sino-Soviet relations but the Soviet abruptly "postponed" the trip shortly after President Ronald Reagan went to Peking on a state visit. The Soviet press also launched a vicious attack on the Reagan trip and indirectly criticised Peking.

Nevertheless, both sides played down the postponement. Officially, Peking did not comment on the postponement, but privately, the Chinese side showed understanding for the Soviet move as it would certainly not be appropriate for a senior Kremlin official to visit Peking in the afterglow of the Reagan visit. Some Western analysts interpreted the "postponement" as a setback in the relations. However, there were hardly any sign that this was so. Sino-Soviet exchanges continued and the press of both countries continued to report favourably on the other's domestic development. The latest such event is the current tour by a Soviet arts troupe, which only three days ago received a warm reception from an audience of 1,500 in Peking.

There have also been reports that the Arkhipov trip may take place soon while yet another round of bilateral talks is expected to convene. At the same time, domestic problems continue to plague the Soviet Union, already reaching an impasse with the United States over the intractable arms issue. Mr Chernenko is reported to be in very poor health and some Western analysts believed that Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov's dismissal as chief of staff of the Armed Forces was in some way connected with a leadership struggle. A reduction of tension and improvement of ties with Peking therefore would sound far more attractive a proposition.

Mr Wu himself spoken of the need for normalisation of ties with Moscow. He reiterated this need during a visit to Latin American countries last month.

China and the Soviet Union, he noted, still had differences but these did not prevent commercial, scientific and other ties with socialist countries. Nevertheless, serious differences remain the stumbling block to better relations. During the several rounds of talks, China has made it clear that normalisation of relations with the Soviet Union would be difficult if Moscow continues to refuse discussions on three thorny issues. The issues are: massive Soviet deployment along the Sino-Soviet border and in Mongolia, which poses a threat to China's security; Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; and Soviet support for Vietnam in its occupation of Cambodia.

While in recent months, China has spoken far less of the first issue, it continues to condemn Soviet presence in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, both sides apparently consider it worthwhile for the two top officials to meet to discuss relevant issues, if only to understand a little better each other's point of view.

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